THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 55. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

Prussia's Foreign Policy Her Chief Difficulty at Present.

Rumors of an Alliance between Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY BEING REDUCED TO A PEACE FOOTING.

INSURRECTION OF CIRCASSIANS.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence

PRUSSIA.

Accord Between the Government and the Deputies on Questions of Internal Reform—The Foreign Policy of Prussia the Most Important Task.

BERLIN, September 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Bismark said that the views of the Government and the Deputies were not so much opposed as they appeared to be, even on the question of Internal Reform. But the most important task now was the foreign policy of Prussia.

Rumors of an Alliance Between Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

BERLIN, September 3.—It is said that Count Bismark is endeavoring to form an alliance between Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

AUSTRIA.

The Army Being Reduced to a Peace Footing.

VIENNA, September 3.—The Austrian Government has given orders for a reduction of the army to a peace footing, and the work has already commenced.

RUSSIA.

Insurrection of Circassians.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.—Seven thousand Circassians captured the town of Sukoum Kalikuly on the 27th of August. The Russians received reinforcements, retook the town, and repulsed several attempts to retake it. Later news states that the insurgents are willing to submit.

The United States Embassy at Novgorod—An Invitation Declined.

MOSCOW, September 1.—The United States Embassy have gone to Novgorod. An invitation to visit the cities on the Caspian Sea was declined.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Triumphant Entry of the Hospodar into Jassy.

JASSY, August 31.—The Hospodar has made a triumphant entry in Jassy. He was met on the way by overtures from the inhabitants.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 3—P. M.—The Breadstuffs market is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 3—P. M.—There is no change to note in the Provisions market.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, September 3—P. M.—The official closing rate for Consols was 89¾ for money. The following are the quotations of American securities at the close of business to-day:—United States Five-twenties, 73½; Erie Railway shares, 46½; Illinois Central shares, 79½.

Garibaldi's Last Address to his Volunteers.

General Garibaldi has published the following order of the day:—

HEADQUARTERS STORO, August 9.—To the Volunteers:—Scarcely organized, you have marched against the enemy. Clothed God knows how, and still worse armed, you have, nevertheless, marched with the enthusiasm by which the holiest of causes inspired you, and with the bearing of warlike veteran soldiers you have responded to the expectations of the King and the country, repulsing the Austrians in ten sanguinary engagements. The noble victims strewn along your glorious path testify to the desperation of the contests that have taken placed. Chiassi, Castellini, Lombardi, Bottini, and hundreds of our bravest are no more. These gaps will be very difficult to fill up in your ranks. Your wounded and mutilated comrades have been prostrated by thousands, and, nevertheless, I have not seen the slightest sign of discouragement among you—I have not heard a single word of despair. The still incomplete liberation of your enslaved brethren has been your only complaint; with emotion I have heard none but the cry of war resound in your ranks. During the truce you have been patient and filled with zeal. You have been accustomed to the management of arms—an exercise necessary for so large a number of all your young comrades. With pride I have heard you sigh for the end of a truce which found you in course of pursuing the enemy; and when, at the expiration of this truce, you received the order to rush anew to the fight, I found you animated by that joyous satisfaction with which men go to a banquet. May God bless you! Italy may feel proud of you, and if at the end of a month you will still have occupied in the exercises of war, the foreigner has not ceased to make excessive demands, them, by the side of our brave brethren of the army (yes, I declare it in the inspiration of the national conscience), we will break the last fetters that still dishonor this great but unhappy people. G. GARIBALDI.

Arrival of the "City of New York"—King William's Message—Speeches by Count Bismark—Italy—Russia.

The steamer *City of New York* brings European files of the 22d of August. The following is the text of the message of the King of Prussia, announcing the territorial annexations:—

"We, William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, etc., make known unto all as follows:—

"The Governments of the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, and the Duchy of Nassau, as well as the free city of Frankfort, have, through taking part in the hostile attitude of the former Germanic Diet, placed themselves in open state of war with Prussia. They have refused neutrality, as well as the alliance offered them repeatedly, and even in the last hour, by Prussia, under promise of guaranteeing to them their territorial possessions. They have taken active part in the war of Austria against Prussia, and have brought down upon themselves and their countries the decision of war. This decision has, by the will of God, resulted against them. Political necessity compels us not to reinvest them with the power of government of which they have been deprived through the victorious progress of our army. If they were to retain their independence the said countries would, on account of their geographical position, through a hostile, or even only a doubtful attitude of their Governments, be able to cause difficulties and obstacles to Prussian policy and military action far exceeding the measure of their actual power and importance. It is not a craving for acquisition of territory, but a sense of duty of protecting our hereditary States from recurring dangers, and to give to the national reconstruction of Germany a broader and firmer foundation, which compels us to unite forever with our monarchy, the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and the free city of Frankfort. We know that only part of the population of those States shares with us the conviction of this necessity. We respect and honor those feelings of fidelity and allegiance which bind the inhabitants of those States to their former princely houses, and to their independent political institutions. But we trust that actual participation in the progressive development of the national Union, along with a lenient treatment to all justifiable peculiarities, will facilitate the unavoidable transition into the new and greater community. We request the two Houses of Parliament to give the requisite constitutional assent to the intended union, and place before them the necessary bill in this respect.

"Given at Berlin, August 16.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

"(Countersigned) Count von Bismark Schonhaussen, Von der Heydt, Von Room, Count von Itzenplitz, Von Muhler, Count zur Lippe, Von Selchow, Count Eulenburg."

Speeches by Count Bismark.

Count Bismark made the following statements in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on the 18th of August:—

* * * "According to the peace preliminaries, the North Germans will have the charge of regulating the national relations of the Southern Confederation. To carry out this task we shall have to examine whether the want of this organization is felt more strongly by the populations of South Germany than by their Governments, as it now happens that we see Prussian soldiers who pass beyond the line of demarcation exposed to the popular animosity. It is for us next to impart solid foundations to the new union. I believe that in trying to extend them too far their solidity would be diminished. We could not, for instance, submit a State like Bavaria to such conditions as we intend now to impose upon certain States of the North. Let us try first to establish a powerful Prussia, a powerful crown domain of the directing State. The tie of a close union by which we mean to form Northern Germany will not be so strong as an incorporation.

"Nevertheless, there are only two or three modes to prevent allied races constrained by their Governments turning their arms against us. The first of these is incorporation and complete fusion of the populations with Prussia, and in especial of the hostile functionaries who will remain attached to the old Governments. The Government does not consider that it ought to surmount these difficulties at a single leap, as is the custom of the Latin peoples, but it will proceed in the German manner by humoring the institutions suited to these populations, and accustoming them gradually to their new situation. The second course is the partition of the rights of sovereignty, that is, the establishment of a military sovereign and a civil sovereign. Compelled by circumstances, we must endeavor to apply this system in Saxony. I had at one time a marked preference for this method, but after the impressions I have received from the reorganization of Schleswig-Holstein, I am afraid such a system would become a source of collisions which might lead to a coolness of the annexed countries towards their new masters.

* * * "Vengeance does not appertain to us. We must do what is a necessity for the Prussian State, and must consequently not allow ourselves to be guided by any dynastic sympathy. People have already learnt to appreciate us even in those very countries. Hanoverians have already said to me, 'Preserve our dynasty for us; but if that is not possible, then try at least not to parcel out our territory, but take it entire.' As regards our allies, they have only been few in numbers or weak; but duty, no less than prudence, ordains that we should keep our word, even to the smallest among them. The less hesitation Prussia shows in sweeping her enemies from the map, the more is she bound strictly to keep her word with her friends. It is precisely in Southern Germany that faith in our political loyalty will have great weight. As for the Constitution of the empire of 1849, it will only be one of the forms through which the problem I have just pointed out will find its solution. I admit that in theory that constitution proceeds with more strictness and consistency than our scheme, the union, because it makes, so to speak, of the different sovereigns the subjects, the vassals of the future Emperor of Germany, but these sovereigns will be more disposed to concede rights to an ally, a functionary of the union, than to an emperor and suzerain. I shall have to enter more fully into the question during the debate upon the bills I shall have to lay before you to-day, and the bills for the elections to the Parliament."

In honor of Count Bismark, Herr von Room, Minister of War, and General Moltke, Chief of Staff, who directed the movements of the army during the war, a grand dinner was recently given at Kroll's Hotel, Berlin.

Count von Bismark said:—"Permit me, gentlemen, to say a few words of thanks in the name of the two Generals and of myself for the eloquent manner in which the chief burgomaster of this city has spoken of us. We accept your thanks, your wishes, your acknowledgments in so far as all three of us belong to the great body whose health my honorable neighbor on the right has proposed, viz., the Prussian army—(bravo!)—we claim no other merit than that due to the said body which I proudly call the first in the civilized world—(cheers)—and to which we belong each of us according to the military position allotted to him in the service of the King. * * * * * *

"When the Fatherland was in danger and in need, this city proved that under the gloss of Berlin wittiness lives a deep and noble spirit (cheers), always ready to sacrifice itself and its all for the common good—for King and country. (Cheers.) Then all colors have been blended into one, in the feeling that when the Fatherland is in danger, when the King calls, we are all the children of one country, and in this feeling the city of Berlin, whose political life has been more stirring than that of any other city in the country, has always gone before us with a most exalted example."

Italy.

Baron Ricasoli has addressed the following circular to the prefects and sub-prefects of Italy:—

"Last night I communicated the news of the signature of the armistice, and negotiations for peace will now commence, which the Government will endeavor to render honorable and useful to the country. Impress upon the people, and also upon the press, that this is no time for resistance or recrimination. The internal and external condition of the country is known to every one. But if true patriotism brings to light the evils of the country, it also knows how to conceal them when necessary, and to remedy them in due season. It is patriotism we need now, the essential characteristic of which is not to substitute personal desires for the necessities of the country. Bitter controversy and inopportune recrimination would be a proof of internal weakness, which would benefit our enemies in every manner, and disturb the action of the Government, which has now more than ever need to be free, and to be supported by public opinion in entering upon the peace negotiations. I feel that the Government has a right to the confidence of Italians, for it will do everything that can conduce to the welfare of the country. It is resolved to fulfil its duty to the end, and to exert all its efforts to enable Italy to issue stronger and more assured from her present position. Confidence in the Government, concord and moderation among the citizens, such are the sentiments from which will arise the strength that will enable us to triumph over all obstacles, and accomplish in a fitting manner the destinies of the nation.

"The President of the Council of Ministers,

"RICASOLI."

The Americans in Russia.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* says that Mr. Fox and the other members of the United States Mission, after the interview with the Emperor expressed a desire to see Kommissarow, who saved his Majesty's life. Having been conveyed to Peterhoff for this purpose, Mr. Fox, addressing Kommissarow, said:—"Sir, I have come here to express to you my personal respect, and to congratulate you in the name of the United States at having been chosen by Divine Providence to save a life so dear, not only to Russia, but to the whole world." These words having been interpreted for Kommissarow, he returned thanks. The Americans present then shook him by the hand, and asked him for his photograph. Kommissarow, with much emotion, promised to send it, and desired M. Abaza, the interpreter, to express his deep gratitude to his friends in the New World.

THE SEPTEMBER FASHIONS.

Styles of Ladies' Dresses, Talmas, Basques, Sacques, Sleeves, Etc.—New Patterns.

The beginning of this season presents quite numerous changes in the modes of dresses, basques, talmas, etc., as well as of bonnets, already described; but many of the features of the spring and summer styles are retained. There are to be more variations in trimmings than in shapes. Gored skirts are still the prevailing style, but they are more elaborately trimmed than heretofore in rich material.

On no previous occasion have there been so many attractive styles. The pepium, or pointed basque, which is very pretty, is made short and pointed at the back, open at the sides, and is pointed in front. The back is close fitting, and the front loose. A belt is worn. The basque is trimmed with passementerie and jet ornaments, and may be without sleeves, but later in the fall sleeves will be necessary for warmth. In suits there is an ingenious way of imitating a peplum basque for warm weather. It is to attach a basquine to a belt, to be worn over the skirt. The body of the dress serves a double purpose—a dress for the house and a basque for the street.

Sleeveless sacques for outdoor wear are quite new, and are designed particularly for very young ladies. They are loose, of medium length, and the right side of the front is drawn to the left shoulder, where it buttons, and thence slopes gradually to the centre. It has a rather graceful appearance.

Talmas will be much worn during the present month, but as the weather becomes colder sacques will take their place. A new pattern for a talma, either of cloth or velvet, is on exhibition. When made of velvet and trimmed with fringe and passementerie, with jet, it is elegant. It is cut in points, one at the back, one at the back of the arm, and the other in front.

A beautiful evening dress is of canary-colored silk, the skirt goring and with small plaits. Narrow scarlet velvet ribbon, in diamond-shaped squares, with parallel lines between them, forms part of the trimming. Within these lines white Cluny lace is set, giving a pretty effect. The jacket is narrow at the sides, square in front, and just double the width of the sides—the back being square and one-third deeper than the front. The coat-sleeves are trimmed to match the skirt—the lace being narrower.

A dress of light blue silk is trimmed with white satin an inch wide, with very narrow black velvet running through the centre. One row of this runs around the bottom, above which three rows are in half squares, and the entire front breadth is trimmed to the waist. Each seam is covered from the belt to the line of the trimming, and finished with a small tassel. The waist and sleeves are trimmed to match. The buttons have a jet centre and white edge.

A neat and elegant style of trimming a dress of peplum basque and gored skirt is with three rows of velvet, the middle one of contrasting color, white on light silk, and the others of the same shade as the dress. The velvet extends around the skirt, and medallions are set on the white, about two inches apart.

A Gabriel dress of rose-colored silk is trimmed with black velvet ribbon, in forms resembling somewhat a pyramid. There are eight of these, at equal distances on the skirt, each finished with three tassels. The sleeves and waist are trimmed in like manner, the sleeve having three small tassels at the top.

Belts will be made of the same material as the dress, and trimmed to match the dress.

Coat sleeves are almost universally worn, some quite full at the top, but all small at the hand. There is, however, a great variety of styles. A pretty sleeve is very full at the top, and the front is cut in three points—one at the elbow, one above, and the other below it, each being finished with a tassel. Another sleeve is full over the back of the arm, and the inside is plain. For evening dress, a sleeve consisting of two puffs, with narrow bands at the top, elbow, and wrist, is quite pretty. There is a prospect that loose, wide sleeves will be revived before long.

Morning dresses are now made with long flowing sleeves over a plain coat sleeve. The seam of the loose sleeve is left open and fastened with a single button at the hand, and falls away in a long, deep point.

There is a new invention for looping dresses. It consists of a short chain or silk cord, fastened to clasps, which can be attached to any part of the dress, either outside or inside. If on the outside, the dress can be lowered on entering a building almost instantly by slipping the dress from the lower clasp. The skirt can be looped again very easily and quickly on passing out. The clasps are made in silver, steel, jet, and silk cord.

In children's dresses there is no great change. They are sometimes made with a double skirt, and all are much trimmed.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

The Programme as Altered.

The decision of the President to visit St. Louis of course alters the programme as originally published. The following is the new arrangement:—

Friday, 8·10 A. M.—Leave Chicago and arrive at Springfield at 5 P. M.

Saturday, 9 A. M.—Leave Springfield and arrive at St. Louis at 2 P. M.

Sunday.—Remain at St. Louis.

Monday, 8 A. M.—Leave St. Louis and arrive at Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

Tuesday, 11 A. M.—Leave Indianapolis, and arrive at Cincinnati at 4 P. M.

Wednesday, 10 A. M.—Leave Cincinnati, and arrive at Columbus at 3 P. M.

Thursday, 8 A. M.—Leave Columbus, and arrive at Pittsburg at 6 P. M.

Friday, 10 A. M.—Leave Pittsburg, and arrive at Harrisburg at 8·20 P. M.

Saturday, 8·45 A. M.—Leave Harrisburg, and arrive at Baltimore at 12 M. Leave Baltimore at 3·15 P. M., and reach Washington at 5 P. M.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. William Robinson. The defendant was charged with passing, attempting to pass, and having in his possession, counterfeit fractional currency notes. The trial of the case occupied the whole of yesterday's session. The jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty.

This was the last case ready for trial before a jury. Consequently, their services being no longer required, the jurors were discharged from further attendance.

ANOTHER PARDON.—Alexander R. Boteler, of Shepherdstown, W. V., a member of the Rebel Congress, and an officer of the Rebel army, was pardoned by President Johnson a few days since.

THIRD EDITION

LOYALTY!



THE GREAT CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT ORGANIZATIONS.

BATTLE FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

GOSSIP OF THE SALONS.

DEMANDS OF THE LOYALISTS.

Equality Before the Law.

NOTHING BUT TRUE DEMOCRACY TO BE TOLERATED.

Only Loyal Unionists for Congress.

Treason to be Made Odious.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The process of regulating and prescribing beforehand the proceedings of a great National Convention is extremely interesting; a glance behind the curtain discloses performances which are very curious, and sometimes very astonishing. On the floor of the Convention itself, it is but seldom that anything of consequence is accomplished. Like an automaton, the vast, unwieldy body each day goes through the programme which the leading spirits have arranged for it in the parlors and corridors of the hotels on the previous evening. This was especially the case with reference to the late Wigwam gathering in this city, but with this marked peculiarity—the leading spirits were so few in number that you could sum them up on the fingers of one hand.

In the great Convention of Southern Unionists now in session in our city, every man is a leading spirit; and it is in this respect that it differs most essentially from its Wigwam predecessor. The consequence of this peculiarity is that an immense amount of wire-pulling is done, and an immense amount of argument directed at a single auditor.

On Sunday evening the question of

The Permanent Organization of the Convention

might have been considered settled, so universal was the opinion of the delegates that ex-Governor Pease, of Texas, was the proper person for the position. But yesterday morning the tables began to turn in favor of ex-Attorney-General Speed. The Tennessee delegation pronounced openly in his favor, which was a great accession to his strength; and by the time that the Committee on Permanent Organization held their meeting, immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the change had been so complete that his selection for that position was made certain.

The way in which this change in the minds of the delegates was brought about is interesting. Governor Pease is an advocate of unconditional negro suffrage, believing that it is the only guarantee of protection that can be given the loyal men of the South, who remained faithful and true to the Union through the darkest days of the war. For this reason he was at one time the almost unanimous choice of the delegates. Since then, however, parties who are interested, personally and politically, in the success of the coming elections in the North, have been at work with the Southern delegates. Their only argument is the fear that, if the Convention pronounces in favor of negro suffrage, success at the polls throughout the North will be jeopardized. For this reason the effort was made, and it has resulted successfully, to head off the unconditional negro suffrage men in the selection of the permanent Chairman of the Convention. So immense was the pressure brought to bear by the anti-suffrage men, that some delegates who were yesterday afternoon placed on the Committee on Permanent Organization simply because they were pledged to the support of Governor Pease, are accused of "going back" on their pledges, and giving their support to Mr. Speed.

Ex-Attorney-General Speed was not fixed upon by the anti-suffrage men because he was one of their number, but because he was not the candidate of the negro-suffrage men. His qualifications for the distinguished honor can be questioned by no one who respects true patriotism and unswerving loyalty.

But notwithstanding their defeat on the question of permanent organization,

The Negro-Suffrage Men have Gained their First Victory,

and that was in the selection of the Hon. Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana, as temporary Chairman of the Convention. The first choice of the anti-suffrage men for this position was Governor Fletcher, of Missouri; and the selection of Mr. Durant was a severe blow, from the effects of which they have not yet recovered. Aside from this question, however, the dignified manner in which he presided yesterday gained him the applause of all parties in the Convention.

The Negro-Suffrage Question

has been handled in the same way as that of the permanent organization, which last was, in truth, but a part of the former. An immense pressure is being brought to bear against all the delegates from the Gulf States, who, as a general rule, are perfectly rabid on the suffrage question, as well as against many from Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia, to persuade them to back down from the position which they have assumed from the first.

The argument used in this case is the same as in the other—negro suffrage will throw the November elections into the hands of the Johnsonites. Against this the Southern radicals present the single argument that without negro suffrage they cannot remain at their present homes.

John Minor Botts, of Virginia, is the only man of prominence from the South who was originally committed in opposition to negro-suffrage. The principal opposition comes entirely from the Honorary Delegates from the Northern States.

This interference, as it is called, is highly resented by many of the Southern radicals. They maintain that the original call embodies the recommendation of negro suffrage as the chief duty of the Convention, and if delegates from the North assembled here to welcome and encourage them, it is in exceedingly bad taste for them to endeavor to defeat the main object of the Convention.

The result of the contest which will be fought on to-morrow and the succeeding day is extremely doubtful. A split in the Convention is predicted in some quarters. At any rate, it is probable that if negro suffrage is defeated in the Convention, the leading radicals from the South "will take the responsibility" of issuing a manifesto to Congress and the people, over their own names as individual citizens, declaring that negro suffrage is the only safety of the loyal men of the South.

The presence in the procession yesterday of

Frederick Douglass

has created an immense sensation, and a strong effort has been made to have him excluded from the Northern Convention. One person who was fully committed to this course went to Governor Hamilton, of Texas, to secure his co-operation. The response that he received was this:—"*It is my opinion that Fred. Douglass has more brains than either you or I.*"

The result of the effort to exclude Fred. Douglass from the Northern Convention will probably be an invitation for him to take a seat on the floor of the Southern Convention. The subject is being seriously discussed, and already finds many advocates.

About the Hotels

last evening there were assembled an immense throng. Although hundreds of delegates were already present, as many as six or seven hundred fresh arrivals were noted during the day. The rain, however, seriously interfered with arrangements which had been made for serenading Generals Butler and Geary, and other prominent men.

It did not, however, deter the Republican Invincibles, who, as they marched down Chesnut street, while the rain was falling in torrents, with torches glaring and banners flying, presented an imposing appearance.

GREAT CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

HON. JAMES SPEED ELECTED PRESIDENT.

THE NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

Reports of Committees.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

At a few minutes past 10 o'clock the temporary Chairman, Hon. T. J. Durant, said:—

"The hour having arrived to which we adjourned on yesterday, I will now call the meeting to order, and introduce the Rev. Mr. Matlack, who will deliver the opening prayer."

While the audience rose to their feet in reverence, was given the

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Matlack.

Almighty God, our Father who art in Heaven! We recognize Thee as the Father of the spirits of all men. We recognize ourselves as a common brotherhood. We recognize a community in the family of man that makes it proper for all, however inclined and governed, to say, Our Father who art in Heaven!

We come with gratitude in our hearts; we come with an humble trust; we have occasion of rejoicing; we have reason for reverence, for earnest solemnity, for deep solicitude; and we ask Thy guidance.

We pray Thee that our nation may learn to deal justly and love mercy and walk humbly before Thee. We pray that this convocation may help to develop a sentiment which shall recognize that "righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people."

We ask Thy blessing on its deliberations; we recognize in those who are present men who were tried, and by Thy might strengthening them, have sustained every test, and are here to testify their devotion to God, as well as come to prepare for securing the permanent blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to themselves, and to all men as well.

Oh, do Thou regard them favorably, and take the directing of their minds, and aid them to determine such lines of action as shall lead to the most permanent and glorious results. We ask these blessings in the name and for the sake of our dear Redeemer, Jesus Christ! Amen.

Committee on Credentials.

The following report was then submitted from the Committee on Credentials:—

Resolved, That this Convention receive the report of the members of each State as to the qualifications of its members.

Texas 15, Louisiana 18, Tennessee, 81, Virginia 61, West Virginia 51, Georgia 8, Alabama 4, Kentucky 13, Mississippi 3, Missouri 30, Arkansas 30, North Carolina 6, Maryland 60, Delaware 6, Florida 7, District of Columbia 27. Total, 392.

The Committee on Credentials have examined them, and report them as members of this Convention, and entitled to seats.

G. W. ASHMUN, Chairman.

DELEGATE FROM MISSOURI.—There is an additional delegate from Missouri just arrived entitled to admission.

The Chairman—That will be a question to be decided when the Convention is permanently organized.

A Delegate—I would like to have the names read, so that any delegate present whose name is not recorded may be added.

The Chairman—The names have not been embodied in the report of the Committee. No motion is in order but to recommit.

A Delegate—I want the names of the delegates. (Cries of "No! No!")

The report was then unanimously adopted.

Committee on Permanent Organization.

The Chairman:—

The next business is the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Is the Chairman of that Committee prepared to report?

Hon. A. J. Fletcher, Chairman, Secretary of State of Tennessee, presented the following report:—

The Committee on Permanent Organization have the honor to report the following gentlemen as officers of the Convention:—

President—Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky. (Great cheers, and many delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats.) Throughout the reading of the following officers great enthusiasm prevailed—Governor Brownlow, and Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, being cheered in particular.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

E. M. Pease, of Texas.
Anthony Fernandez, Louisiana.
Joseph W. Field, Mississippi.
D. H. Bingham, Alabama.
Colonel O. B. Hart, Florida.
Governor W. G. Brownlow, Tennessee.
Joseph H. Glover, Kentucky.
George P. Strong, Missouri.
H. C. Cole, Georgia.
Rev. Hope Baine, North Carolina.
Hon. John Minor Botts, Virginia.
Governor A. J. Boreman, West Virginia.
Gen. Joseph Gerhardt, District of Columbia.
Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Maryland.
Gen. A. A. C. Rogers, Arkansas.
Thomas B. Coursey, Delaware.

SECRETARIES.

Samuel C. Mercer, Tennessee.
Colonel Weston Flint, Missouri.
John T. Ensor, Maryland.
Henry W. Davis, Mississippi.
Colonel Charles C. Gill, Kentucky.
C. G. Baylor, Georgia.
J. W. Wynne, North Carolina.
John H. Adams, Delaware.
Judge M. J. Saffell, Alabama.
Dr. G. K. Grimer, Virginia.
J. N. Boyd, West Virginia.
Jesse Stencil, Texas.
Peter A. Fennerty, Arkansas.
E. Hiestand, Louisiana.
John W. Price, Florida.
D. B. Brown, District of Columbia.

For Chaplain of the Convention, the Rev. John B. Newman, D. D., of Louisiana.

Judge Safford, of Alabama, said:—I beg leave respectfully to decline accepting the appointment of Secretary from Alabama, as it does not comport with my convenience to fill it.

The Chairman—That vacancy will have to be supplied by the State delegation after the permanent organization is effected.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

MEETING OF THE NORTHERN DELEGATES

To the Southern Loyalist Convention, held at Horticultural Hall.

The delegates from the Northern States to attend the great Southern Loyal Convention, met in convention at Horticultural Hall this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. The members began to assemble at an early hour, and it soon became apparent that the hall was entirely too limited in extent to accommodate all.

When the meeting was called to order, at 10·30 A. M., the Hall was densely crowded.

As Andrew Curtin entered the Hall he was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.

Governor Curtin called the meeting to order.

Mr. Barnum, of Connecticut, rose and said, that the Hall was so small that it would not accommodate one-sixth of all the delegates, and moved that they adjourn to Penn Square.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, it was moved that the Convention adjourn to meet in front of the League House.

The meeting adjourned to meet in front of the League House.

There was an immense gathering in front of the League House on Broad street, and a brass band discoursed some excellent music.

The meeting was called to order, and Governor Curtin expressed a wish to despatch the business of the meeting quickly.

W. D. Kelley—It must be obvious to all who are here that this Convention is not and never was designed to be a Convention to form or express opinions which shall bind any one. We are here to greet the Southern Union loyalists, and I move we adjourn, that as individuals we may attend the meeting of the Southern Loyal Convention. He moved to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Hoxie, of New Jersey, rose.

Mr. Kelley interrupted.

It is not a fact that the Northern delegates adjourned without expressing an opinion. He moved that as representatives of Northern States we adopt the sentiments of the Committee on Reconstruction, and that we do not mean to take any other issue, than that the President should be rebuked for calling the Congress a so-called Congress. He moved that a resolution be adopted to adjourn, and meet at the call of the President.

William D. Kelley said there would be opportunity in public assemblage to express each one his individual opinions. He said that Philadelphia will have a grand series of public meetings. He said that this is no time to be muzzled.

Mr. Scovel, of New Jersey, expressed a hope that Pennsylvania will see that at the coming session of Congress New Jersey will do her duty.

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, moved that the Convention be called together after the adjournment of the loyal Convention. He thought that this will be the time to express our opinions.

Governor Morton, of Indiana (enthusiastic cheering)—In coming here I supposed I came to attend a National Convention. I hope the delegates from the North and South will meet together. I agree that it is not proper that the

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Magnanimity—Beecher-Wise and Otherwise.

From the Tribune.

We have been most anxious that, in the settlement of our great National difference, the North should deal generously with the South. Only let slavery be utterly annihilated—root, branch, and suckers—and no cost could be too great to insure a perfect reconcilement of those so lately divided by the maddening strife of civil war. We labored and dared—not once only but persistently—to have that strife ended by a negotiation or treaty which should define the rights of all parties, and preclude the possibility of confiscations and executions for treason. Indeed, we should have much preferred that the last billion of dollars that the war cost should have been expended in rebuilding and replenishing the homes of the South rather than in continuing their devastation. So, when at last the Rebellion had utterly collapsed and fallen into absolute ruin, our first thought was to save those engaged in it from further inflictions, our first utterance a plea that they should be treated with magnanimity. At the moment when the assassination of President Lincoln had infuriated the loyal millions, so that their ears were temporarily deaf to the pleadings of mercy, when Andrew Johnson, the *Herald*, the *Times*, and other Johnsonian oracles, were declaring that "treason must be made odious" by vengeance and bloodshed, we did our utmost to calm the popular fury which they were so needlessly aggravating, and pleaded for conciliation and peace. Thousands of subscribers left us, therefore, never to return; hundreds of grieved but forbearing friends wrote us that we were defying public sentiment—as if we did not know the fact, or as it that fact might influence our course. Even down to a very late day, the fact that we were seeking to have Jefferson Davis either promptly and fairly tried according to the laws of the land, or liberated with his fellow insurgents, has been used by the *Times* and its echoes to excite against us the bitterest prejudice throughout the loyal States.

But there is just one test of magnanimity that we cannot abide, and that is the surrender of the black Unionists to the uncontrolled domination of their white enemies. We cannot, even for magnanimity's sake, be faithless and ungrateful. The four millions of Southern blacks were called to her defense by the nation in her hour of mortal peril. They were promised their freedom in case of her triumph; and our honor is pledged to the complete fulfilment of that pledge. Whatever of sacrifice, pecuniary or otherwise, may be required, the blacks must be free as we are, with like guarantees that their liberty is no snare and no accident. The promise given in the agony of impending national dissolution must be kept in the full sunshine of national deliverance and prosperity. Two hundred thousand blacks are enlisted to fight for the Union, of whom twenty-eight thousand died in her service, and they cannot, in full view of Memphis and New Orleans, be left to such treatment as those they enlisted to put down shall see fit to accord them, without the blackest perfidy and ingratitude. The magnanimity of a guardian who should make a present of his ward's estate to a mistress, trusting that she would deal generously by the rightful owner, must not be imitated by our rescued country.

The trio of generals who invite Mr. Beecher to pray at Cleveland for the success of Johnsonism, treat this matter with a most eloquent silence. Knowing how thoroughly their chaplain's honor and fame are bound up in the national recognition of the manhood of the blacks, they do not even venture to assure him that, if such a rare bird as a Johnsonised black Union soldier could be found, he should be made welcome at their Cleveland Convention. They talk of "the rights of all *sections*," but have never a word to offer for the rights of all *men*. They commend "a generous and magnanimous policy towards the *people* of the South;" but they manifestly fail to recognize four millions of those people as people at all. They want the Union reconstructed on a basis of "Christian brotherhood;" but they plainly fail to recognize blacks as included in that brotherhood or entitled to any rights but such as the Rebels, at once exasperated and chagrined by their overwhelming defeat, see fit to bestow on them. The Generals do not recognize even the overthrow of slavery. On Mr. Beecher is thus imposed a task harder than there was any need of. They might and should have offered him some excuse, some palliation, for his betrayal of the rights of the humble, persecuted, suffering millions who have long believed in and trusted him as their advocate and champion. It was ungenerous, because unnecessary, on their part, to render his apostasy so bare, so black, so hateful, so hideous. In pity, if not in decency, they should have put something into their letter implying or insinuating an assurance that he might serve his new masters without betraying God's poor and shaming the honorable record of his past years. But military life is apt to blunt the finer sensibilities.

Mr. Beecher, thus wantonly exposed, does his very best. If it were not for facts of glaring notoriety he would have achieved a success. "The excluded population," he says, "grow more irritable." No. Mr. Beecher, the only population of our country to-day excluded from the right of self-government are the blacks, and they do not 'grow more irritable." The white ex-Rebels have reconstructed their several States, and now rule them with a rod of iron; so that white Unionists are fleeing thence by thousands. Bitter, impenitent Rebels are now ruling most of them as Governors; Rebel generals and Colonels fill nearly every desirable office, and stand ready to step into Congress whenever your Johnson party shall triumph in the loyal States. But the four millions of loyal Southerners guilty of being born black have no voice in the Government they shed their blood to uphold, and no shadow of power even in those States where they constitute a majority of the entire population. And Johnsonism is fully resolved that, with your help, they never shall have. That is clearly the "being's end and aim" of your Cleveland Convention.

All your talk of danger being apprehended from the admission of "Southern men" to Congress is deceptive and misleading. What we object to is the representation of Southern aristocracy and rebellion to the exclusion of Southern labor and loyalty. Mr. Stewart of Nevada, last winter, proposed in the Senate a settlement of all our remaining differences on the basis of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. Not one commanding voice was raised from the South in its favor. The men whom what you call "the South" have been taught to abhor and dread would gladly have closed the controversy on that basis; but "the South" spurned the suggestion. And now you excuse "the South" and blame us!

Your military friends having no word of hope for the freedmen, you are constrained to drag in the unwelcome topic. You scout the idea that "the negro can be classified and separated from the white population." Yet that is exactly what is done by the constitutions and laws which you are asked to validate and perpetuate. Every one of those ten States which you condemn Congress for not admitting to representation has been reconstructed expressly, emphatically, on the assumption that the blacks are an inferior, subject, separate race, not entitled to any voice in making or enforcing the laws whereby they are governed. No one of them, though he were as great as Toussaint or as rich as Purvis, must ever vote, or sit on a jury, or hold the smallest public trust. Any white man may live in immoral cohabitation with a colored woman; but if he marries her he is punished for it as a criminal. Blacks are grudgingly allowed to give testimony in cases where blacks are parties; but, if a black sees a white rob and murder another white, his testimony cannot be taken to bring the malefactor to justice. Thus, throughout the South, every conceivable legal device is employed to keep the blacks degraded and crushed, despised and benighted, and your chief, Andrew Johnson, tells them that they must not be enfranchised, because if they do, the whites will kill them! Such are the people, according to the representation of your and their head, to whose uncontrollable disposal you propose to consign the Southern blacks, just after scores of them were butchered in New Orleans for claiming the right of suffrage. And not black only, but whites as well, were among the victims of that bloody tragedy. The Rev. Mr. Horton, merely for praying at the opening of the Free State Convention, was basely murdered while an unresisting prisoner in the hands of the police. And there are many clergymen whom you honor and who have honored you, who would rather be in his place than in yours.

But you coolly suggest that

"If Southern society is calmed, settled, and occupied with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies will be needed. Riots will subside; carpet-bag hangers-on will be driven off or better governed; and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedman, through education and industry, to full citizenship, with all its powers and duties."

—I do not see how this differs in essence from the soft-voiced lullabies which soothed our fathers into all the iniquitous compacts of the past. "Only save the Union, and slavery will gradually die out of itself." That fatal miscalculation has just cost us at least half a million lives and five billions of money. I thought you were among those who taught us to "seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." But our fathers had made no covenants with the blacks guaranteeing their freedom, and lacked the sore experience that we enjoy. If we fall where they stumbled, we sin against the clearest light.

Your talk of the blacks having a way "*gradually* opened up, through education and industry, to full citizenship," seems very heartless and cruel, in view of the notorious facts that there is not one common or public school in all the Rebel States which a colored child is allowed to enter, and that every effort to secure some sort of public system of education for blacks has been defeated by the Rebel ascendancy there. In New Orleans the blacks pay 15 per cent. of the school tax, but no colored child is allowed to share its benefits. The children of whites who pay nothing are schooled at the expense of blacks who pay thousands, but whose children are never allowed to enter the schools. In the Texas Convention, the few "radicals" struggled in every way to have some sort of provision made for educating the blacks; finally urging that the school taxes collected of them be appropriated to the education of their own children; but every Rebel—I mean "conservative"—united to vote down this and every other proposition looking to any education whatever of blacks. In full view of such facts, Mr. Beecher's suggestion is a trial to human patience.

How is it that it is always the North that is required to trust, and forbear, and hope? The South desires representation in Congress, and we respond, "Most certainly—to-day, if you choose: only let *all* your people be represented—those who were for the Unionists and late struggle as well as those who were Rebels. Give us impartial suffrage, secured by a constitutional amendment, and make the other conditions of reconstruction yourselves." "Oh no," says the South, "we will stay out forever rather than consent to that." "Very well; we can wait," say we. "Ah!" interposes Mr. Beecher, "let the Rebels in now, with the power of double representation, and I guess they will educate and enfranchise the blacks by-and-by. Why should the North be afraid of the South?" Mr. B., we are afraid of being faithless to those who in our great need were faithful to us. We are afraid of being unjust. Is this fear ridiculous?

But says Mr. B.:—

"Refusing to admit loyal Senators," etc. "will not help the freedmen."

What do you mean by "loyal" Senators, etc.? Do you consider General Forrest loyal? Is Mayor Monroe loyal? Are his murdering police loyal? Is Captain Semmes, Sheriff elect of Mobile, up to the Beecher standard of loyalty? All these *say* they are loyal, and copy Andrew Johnson in stigmatizing the radicals as "disunionists" and "traitors." What is the standard of loyalty? For our own part, knowing well that "the South will be nowise calmed, nor pacified, nor benefited in any way, by the admission of representatives who are not the free choice of her electors, we take no interest in any settlement that shall not be full and final. When the Southern States shall resume their place in the nation's councils, I trust they will be represented by such men as they choose to send; but I protest against their election by Rebels alone. Let all the people vote! If the blacks are to be excluded now, I see not how they are ever to be enfranchised. But my first concern is that the nation shall maintain its plighted faith, and not

"Keep the word of promise to the ear,
But break it to the hope."

Mr. Beecher has achieved a sudden and wide popularity. In the conception of every blackleg, duellist, negro-killer, and rowdy, from the St. John to the Rio Grande, he has all at once ceased to be a fanatic, a bigot, a disunionist, and become an enlightened patriot and statesman. His praises are freely mingled with the blasphemies of the Hook and the ribaldry of the *Sunday Mercury*. There is not in all the land one who considers "niggers very good in their place," but that place under the feet of the whites, who does not thank him for his letter. The Thugs of New Orleans are by this time enjoying it, and General Forrest would gladly preside at a meeting called expressly to ratify it. But there is sadness in many hearts where the eloquent pastor of Plymouth Church has been loved and honored—a mournful consciousness that they have trusted too confidingly and loved unwisely. "Little children, keep your hearts from idols."

The Circulating Medium—Paper Money and Specie Payments.

From the Herald.

Mr. McCulloch, in a recent spread-eagle letter on the public finances, to which we have already called attention, remarked that our present prosperity was rather apparent than real, and intimated that nothing but a resumption of specie payments could rescue the country from its present troubles, and so avert the calamities which threaten it in consequence of the almighty dollar circulating in paper, with no present hope of redemption in gold. He seemed in that letter, as indeed he also did in his previously delivered financial stump speeches, to consider the United States in a deplorable condition, and sorely in need of the benefit of some of that mature experience which he gained in Indiana as a banker, from observing the beginning, the climax, and the end of the career of a few of those "wild-cat" banks which are, unfortunately for the West, so intimately associated with its history.

It seems to us that Mr. McCullough underrates the credit of the United States Government as it stands in the estimation of the people, and that as he sits in the Treasury chair he imagines himself the manager of a new bank, differing from the other only in the fact of its having a larger circulation. With the memory of the panics, such as they were, of 1837 and 1857 fresh in his mind, he looks upon a period of suspension as indicating an unsound state of affairs, nationally, financially, and commercially, and thinks his chief aim ought to be to accomplish what he did in Indiana. He looks with Shakspeare upon paper money, even when issued by the United States, as trash, and clamors for specie payments as if he thought that should be the *ultima thule* of our national efforts.

In view, therefore, of this peculiar condition of mind on the part of Mr. McCulloch, which we may politely term specie mania, we advise him to visit the commercial and manufacturing centres of the country, and observe for himself how fast the country is drifting to ruin, and how fictitious all our prosperity is. Although we have about twelve hundred millions of currency in circulation, including two hundred and ninety millions of national bank notes, and at the same time only about six million eight hundred thousand dollars in gold in the banks of this city, and nearly the whole of that lent out, he will find that our prosperity was never greater, and that public confidence in "greenbacks" is all that could be desired. Why, then, should he volunteer his services as the advocate of the national banking and the fundholding interest by saying, in fact, we must transmute this filthy lucre—these dirty rags—into gold, or we are lost in a sea of bankruptcy? There is nothing that the fundholders and national banks would like better than a restoration of specie payments. It would appreciate their securities one-third in value, say to the extent of eight hundred millions; but it would at the same time depreciate the property of the people at large in an equal ratio, say to the extent of five thousand millions of dollars. The national banks would in particular be benefited, as the stocks which they have deposited as a basis of circulation with the Treasury Department would be appreciated simultaneously with their notes, which are in a great degree under their own control. It is fortunate that the fundholders and National banks do not possess the influence which the holders of the national debt did in Great Britain fifty years ago, or we might have occasion to fear equally disastrous results therefrom. The history of England from the termination of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 to 1830, is one long chronicle of the sacrifices of the many for the benefit of the few; and when specie payments were resumed by act of Parliament, in 1821, there was a chuckle of triumph among the fundholders heard amid the sighs and groans which ascended from the vast multitude of non-fundholders who were prostrated by the shock.

It is this delightful carnival, apparently, which Mr. McCulloch wishes us to enjoy. But we can hardly believe that he understands his subject when he advocates a speedy return to specie payments. He has probably never read the financial history of England, but he will find abundant references to it in "Alison's History of Europe" and every contemporary history. We mention that of England because it is the only one which presents to us an example of the gradual appreciation of a paper currency from a discount as heavy at one time as forty per cent. to par. France repudiated her *assignats* and afterwards *mandats*. The old Continental States had no fiscal system worthy of the name, and allowed their paper money to become worthless. So did the Confederate States. We were exposed to the same dangers, but our resources were greater, and we conquered.

We shall therefore have to restore specie payments by an appreciation and not a repudiation of the currency; and if we are to escape the disasters which fell to the lot of England, Ireland, and Scotland in the ordeal, we shall have to exercise the greatest caution, and our financial ministers will have to abate that ardent desire for gold which Mr. McCulloch never wearies of exhibiting. We are prosperous, and why then clamor for an undue return to specie payments? Let us trust to natural laws and leave gold and the currency to their operation, and we shall have specie payments soon enough for the welfare of the nation. Meanwhile, Mr. McCulloch will do well to carefully familiarize himself with the historical example to which we have referred.

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IN
MASS MEETING,
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5,
AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK,
IN FRONT OF THE
UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
To Welcome the Delegates from
THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH.

SPEECHES WILL BE MADE BY

Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, Texas.
Colonel A. P. WILEY, Texas.
THOMAS J. DURANT, Louisiana.
Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, Louisiana.
Hon. M. J. SAFFORD, Alabama.
Hon. D. C. HUMPHREYS, Alabama.
Colonel F. C. MONTGOMERY, Mississippi.
Hon. JOSHUA HILL, Georgia.
Hon. W. T. WILLEY, West Virginia.
Governor J. T. BOREMAN, West Virginia.
Hon. DAVID B. GOODLOE, North Carolina.
Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, Virginia.
Governor WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Tennessee.
Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN, Missouri.
Colonel J. M. JOHNSON, Arkansas.
Governor THOMAS C. FLETCHER, Missouri.
Hon. WILLIAM B. STOKES, Tennessee.
Major-General B. F. BUTLER, Massachusetts.
Governor ALEXANDER BULLOCK, Massachusetts.
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Governor R. E. FENTON, New York.
Governor MARCUS L. WARD, New Jersey.
Governor A. G. CURTIN, Pennsylvania.
Major-General J. W. GEARY, Pennsylvania.
Hon. N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware.
Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Maryland.
Hon BENJAMIN F. WADE, Ohio.
Major-General R. F. SCHENCK, Ohio.
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Hon S. HUYLER COLFAX, Indiana.
Governor RICHARD OGLESBY, Illinois.
Major Genera JOHN A. LOGAN, Illinois.
Hon. S. McKEE, Kentucky.
And other distinguished men.




Come, all loyal men, who

RALLIED ROUND THE OLD FLAG

Come, and greet true Southern men in Council; hear their wrongs, learn how pardoned Rebels again defiantly scorn the Union, insult the flag and trample on law, justice, and humanity! Come every man who loves liberty and good government, and unite in arousing the people to the new dangers which threaten the nation from usurpations of the

ONE-MAN POWER.

Remember the glory of your Revolutionary sires and the priceless heritage they left! Remember the more recent glories of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness; the heroes dead on the field of battle; the horrors of Libby Prison and Andersonville; the martyrdom of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Remember all the past five years, all your blood-bought rights, all your heroic sacrifices, all your

RESULTING DUTIES,

And proclaim in thunder tones that

Rebels Routed by the Bayonet Shall Not Rule by the Ballot.

Veterans in freedom's holy cause, come in serried ranks; let the electric echoes of your resounding tramp again assure the people that you are once more marching to the front to save the nation and secure the

RIGHTS OF MAN.

Treachery in high places has organized the Rebels you subdued in fight, and they are again marshalled against republican liberty. At them once more, and finish with your ballots what your bullets left undone.

Again save the Union and the Constitution from the despoilers. Hear the sublime words of the great and good Abraham Lincoln, spoken on the gory sod of Gettysburg:—

"From these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion. We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. THAT THIS NATION, UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."

8 31 5t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 30 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY next, September 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.
8 31 5t* E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No 138 S THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA, August 25 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September proximo, at 12 o'clock, M.

By order of the President
8 25 10t C. T. BENEDICT, Secretary.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 DOCK Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting. A. B. ALMAN,
8 25 15t Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable. instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
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BINGHAM HOUSE,
Eleventh and Market Streets, Philada.

This new and elegant house is now open for the reception of guests, with all the appointments of a first class Hotel.
OURLIS DAVIS,
9 1 12t PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

On and after August 27, the rates will be reduced to $3 per day.

Hotel remains open until OCTOBER 1.
8 21 12t J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.

Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
8 18 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
W. T. CALEB.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11:37.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, Viz:—
TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO.
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 15 2w Assistant Special Agent.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

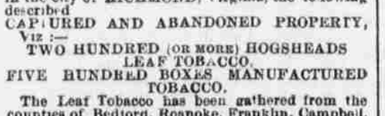
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia. MARBLE WORKS,

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR
CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?



THEOBALD'S BOOTS,
No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET.

He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots Shoes, etc. etc. to fit the feet. TRY HIM. (8 16 1m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10 § GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!
FLOORING! FLOORING!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK AND BDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 §

COAL.

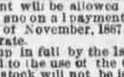
ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
—
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 §

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
8 25 smw6m]

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well picked and free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866 8 28 6t

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.



PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of hers. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR, AND MONEY.
FLANDERS' PATENT
PORTABLE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE

Marine and Stationary Engines, Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Corliss Valves bored out without removing them from their present positions.

Engines bored of every size and build, either when vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 300 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above. A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one fourth the time otherwise required.

All orders promptly attended to.
L. B. FLANDERS & CO.,
No. 1625 POPLAR Street, Philadelphia.
No. 28 North WILLIAM Street, New York.

We refer to:—I. P. Morris, Towne & Co.; M. W. Baldwin & Co.; N. Rowland & Co.; William B. Thomas & Co.; J. H. Bruner & Sons; A. Jenks & Sons, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.; Reppert, McKennan & Co., Reading, Pa.; McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J.; and the Corliss Engine Co., Providence, R. I. (8 14 1m

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
18w fm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

The Union State Central Committee.

This important committee had a large meeting yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, No. 1105 Chesnut street. Reports from the different counties were received, and all were of the most gratifying character.

The following address was ordered to be published:

COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Chesnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1866.

Fellow Citizens—The superficial observer might suppose, after the fearful struggles, sacrifices and sufferings of the last five years, that we could safely relax our efforts and watchfulness, and, returning to our individual affairs, permit the machinery of government to run itself. An intelligent and patriotic survey of the situation, however, will not warrant any such conclusion, but will impress us more than ever with the truth and wisdom of the adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Six years ago the people lawfully elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. The minority, enemies of our government and country, refused to submit to their defeat at the polls, and, for the first time in our history, appealed from the ballot-box to the sword. They defiantly threw off all the obligations of constitutions and laws, rushed madly into civil war, and fought with malignity and desperation for four long bloody years in the wicked attempt to overthrow and utterly destroy the government handed down by our fathers. This they did under the pretext that a State had a constitutional right to secede from the Union. The same thing had been attempted by South Carolina in 1833; but, under the vigorous administration of President Jackson, the effort signally failed, and the doctrine on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1856, when the Democratic party of Cincinnati nominated James Buchanan for President, they revived the old State rights dogma of secession, by readopting the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, as a part of their platform. And at the Charleston Convention, in 1860, although the party there split into two parts, the one nominating Douglas and the other Breckinridge for President, both factions readopted these same resolutions. These resolutions do not hold the relations of the States to the United States as constituting a government in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declared to be merely a compact, and that "as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress."

Under this free Democratic charter for rebellion, the election of Abraham Lincoln was claimed by the rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact," and they chose secession and civil war as the "mode," and the destruction of the Union and of the government as "the measure of redress." Hence, when the war broke upon us in all its fury, we found the Democratic party paralyzed. It was suddenly brought face to face with the practical application of its own political creed, by its own political friends. Hence, too, the sad demoralization and want of loyalty and patriotism shown by that party during the whole war. Those of them who preferred their country to their party and platform abandoned both platform and party, and under the flag of their country manfully rallied to put down the rebellion, while the leaders and the mass of the party did otherwise.

They had so repeatedly proclaimed the right of secession they believed it, and were everywhere found justifying or excusing the rebellion, denouncing every means used to suppress it; predicting the war a failure, and endeavoring to make good their predictions, and boldly denying there was any power in the government to "coerce a State." The Democratic party thus acquired a reputation for connivance at treason and disloyalty to the country which justly consigned it to continuous and overwhelming defeats, until at the close of the war it had not a Governor or a Legislature in a single loyal State, except little Delaware and the Legislature of Kentucky. And since the Philadelphia Convention it seems to have fallen upon the expedient of other noted criminals, and resolved to sally forth under a new name.

Not until April, 1865, were the rebels finally overcome, and then only by the power of our armies, which they could no longer withstand. There was no voluntary surrender, but their arms were stricken from their bloody hands. The great conspiracy against freedom had failed, and the armies and people of eleven revolted States were at the mercy of the conquerors, professing a willingness to accept any terms the victors might impose. Congress had then recently adjourned, and, under the law, would not assemble until the following December, unless convened by the President in extra session. The occasion seemed to be one of sufficient novelty and importance to require a meeting of Congress, but the President judged differently. He proclaimed that these States had been deprived of "all civil government," and the Supreme Court of the United States declared the whole population thereof to be "alien enemies."

The President proceeded, by proclamations, by appointment of provisional governors and other means, to create governments for these rebellious States, and upon the annual meeting of Congress made report of what had been done, and recommended the admission of Representatives. Congress claimed to have jurisdiction over the whole subject, and proceeded to inquire whether or not governments had been established, and whether, under all the circumstances, it would be proper to restore those rebellious people and States to their former relations and rights in the Union, without first imposing some terms upon them as security for the future?

The great question is not whether the States themselves shall be restored, but whether they shall have representation in Congress with or without terms. Our political adversaries—Democrats, rebels and their sympathizers, north and south—say without terms and conditions, and forthwith Congress, by the almost unanimous vote of all the members who sustained the war, has proposed sundry amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification; and it will be the duty of the Legislature we are about to elect to approve or disapprove these fundamental changes in the national Constitution. These amendments are the terms fixed by Congress on which the States lately in rebellion and their people can resume their practical relations to the national Union. These terms may be briefly stated as follows:

1. That all persons born or naturalized in the United States shall be citizens thereof; and that all citizens shall have equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

2. That representation shall be apportioned among the States according to numbers, but that classes disfranchised without cause shall not be counted in fixing the basis of Federal representation.

3. That all who are guilty of treason and perjury shall be ineligible to office, unless the disability be removed by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

4. That the validity of the national obligations incurred in the war shall not be questioned, and all rebel debts and claims for slaves shall be void.

The States of Tennessee, Connecticut and New Hampshire, by the action of their several legislatures, have already ratified these amendments by very large majorities. Our friends in Congress and out of Congress are united in the conviction that these terms are pre-eminently magnanimous, wise and just; that they are the legitimate fruits of the war, and essential to our peace and security for the future. By the storms of civil war some of the landmarks made by our fathers were taken away, and some of the ancient foundations laid by them were moved. Let us wisely readjust them, so that our temple of liberty may stand upon the broader and firmer foundation of universal liberty and impartial justice.

In March, 1866, the Union party assembled in convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. It reaffirmed its patriotic principles as proclaimed and fought for during the war, and declared it to be the right and duty of Congress to prescribe the terms of reconstruction. On this platform Major General John W. Geary was nominated for Governor by a unanimous vote, and subsequently his nomination was enthusiastically indorsed by a large and intelligent Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors of the State. He is no obscure personage, but one of the representative men of these eventful times. As a civilian he has filled with ability and distinction many important public positions, requiring intelligence, discretion and the highest order of integrity and administrative ability. He has been a farmer, a teacher, a civil engineer, a lawyer and a manufacturer. He has served the people as postmaster and mayor of a city, as judge of a court, and as Governor of a territory. As a volunteer soldier he is the pride of his comrades, and an honor to his State.

He went out from home to the Mexican war as a captain, and came back with honors as the colonel of his regiment. He entered the service in the late rebellion as a colonel, and fought it all the way through, having been promoted to the exalted rank of major general "for fitness to command and promptness to execute." This valiant and faithful soldier was present at and participated in sixty battles, and was four times wounded in action, but never once defeated. He made the entire circuit of the rebel confederacy, and fought its authors and defenders from every State that acknowledged their usurped authority. He has given to his country his first-born son, killed in battle; he has periled his life and shed his blood for the flag and cause of our country, and he bears upon his person the honorable scars from many a well-fought field. Such is the candidate presented for the suffrages of the loyal and patriotic voters of Pennsylvania.

As a competitor the Democratic party has presented the Hon. Hiester Clymer. He, too, is a representative man; but it is of his party, rather than of his country. His platform and his campaign thus far may be summarily comprehended in the phrase, "Up with the rebel, and down with the negro." He is a lawyer by profession, and it is believed he never held any office except that of State Senator. His public record, therefore, is a short one, and consists entirely of his votes and speeches during his senatorial career. But that term covers the entire period when the country was torn by a distracting and bloody civil war, and when the State was lavishly contributing her blood and treasure for her own defence and for that of the national government. In this tremendous struggle where did Hiester Clymer stand? And what did he do? He has made his record, and let it answer.

In 1861 he voted against the bill for the arming of the State, and after the news of the attack on Fort Sumter had fired the hearts of our people, and thousands were rallying to the defence of our insulted flag, Mr. Clymer caused to be entered upon the journals of the Senate his solemn protest against the bill for arming the State.

In 1862, when reverses had overtaken our armies and our credit was strained to the utmost to keep men in the field, Mr. Clymer voted against the joint resolution providing for the collection of the taxes levied by the United States.

In 1863 Mr. Clymer voted against the bill to enable our soldiers and sailors to vote when absent in the service.

In 1864 he dodged the vote on the proposed constitutional amendment allowing soldiers in the field the right to vote, and after said amendment had passed he voted against the bill to carry it into effect.

He voted against the bill to define and punish offences of a treasonable character, and against the bill to legalize the payment of bounties to volunteers.

In February, 1864, in a speech in the Senate, referring to the recent defeat of Vallandigham in Ohio, and of Woodward in Pennsylvania, Mr. Clymer said: "I say now and believe that it was the greatest calamity that has yet befallen this country that those two men were not elected."

Such is an outline of the inglorious record of Hiester Clymer, and by it, as he declared on a recent occasion, he is determined to stand. His whole public career and all his official acts and public declarations of opinion have been uniformly consistent. His record may be searched in vain for a vote or sentiment evincing true loyalty to the flag or cause of the country, or which was not at the time in harmony with the prevailing political sentiment at Richmond and Charleston. Upon these records and candidates we most confidently appeal to the patriotic voters of the Keystone State for a most emphatic verdict in favor of the right.

Sundry dispatches captured from the enemy disclose his mode of organization and plan of campaign. The chairman of their State Central Committee, as a sort of head centre, appoints a reliable subordinate in every election district in the State, and these, from the debris of the late "Knights of the Golden Circle," and such other materials as can be had, are required to organize "mystic circles," or Democratic clubs, which are to register the voters, collect money for the party, distribute documents, and do various other things to insure the full party vote. These are semi-military secret organizations, and the members are admitted by initiation, at which the candidate "places his right hand on his left breast," and enters into most solemn vows to "vote against all men who are willing to give the negro either political or social equality in this State, or in any other State, District or Territory of this country." Their watchwords are "Silence," "Obedience," "Vigilance." It is a pity the great light of these magnanimous patriots should be longer concealed under a bushel, and that they can find nothing more important to do in this great crisis of our country's fate. But forewarned should be forearmed. Guard well against these insidious appeals to the prejudices of our people, and attempts to mislead them by such means. Be not deceived by the stale clamor about negro equality add negro suffrage. These favorite hobbies were supposed to have been ridden to death at our last election, when, as now, they were declared by these same men to be the great issues of the contest. They are now raised up and brought upon the track again, mounted by the same riders, and destined to the same ignoble end. The constitution of Pennsylvania permits only white men to vote. By its terms it can be amended only once in every five years, and having been amended in 1864, allowing the soldiers the right to vote, it cannot, in conformity with its own provisions, be amended *again until* 1869. It is hoped, therefore, our Democratic friends will restrain themselves, and not press negro suffrage upon us before authorized by the constitution of the State.

Complete your township and county organizations without delay; revive at once everywhere the Leagues and Associations which proved of such vast service during the war; let every friend feel that he has something to do in the good work, and proceed forthwith to do it with all his might. Exclude side issues and suppress all local quarrels and personal aspirations, and labor only for the public good. See to it that all needful assessments are made in due time. Be not discouraged by the boasting and clamor of our adversaries; they have been ingloriously defeated in every contest for years, and cannot prevail against us. Nothing but our base betrayal by the President and the hope of office could have galvanized them into sufficient vitality to make another fight against the victorious hosts of freedom. The physical conflict, for the time at least, is ended, but the moral conflict between loyalty and disloyalty continues, and the grave question is, whether the one or the other shall rule the State and the nation. We urge harmony, energy, systematic, associated and individual labor, and a renewal of the fires of patriotism. The loyal and patriotic people of the State have nobly sustained us and the cause of the country, under the heavy pressure and discouragements of drafts, bereavements, taxation and carnage, and when nothing but an abiding faith in the justice of God could enable us to see the end. Surely there can be no faltering now, when the goal is almost reached, and when one more united rally for our principles and our flag will enable us to secure the ripe fruits of the late dreatful conflict, and to garner them safely for ourselves and our children.

We stand over the ruins of a gigantic rebellion, the most formidable enemy republican institutions ever encountered. We stand by the graves of three hundred thousand of our noblest men, who counted their lives well spent when offered freely for liberty and Union. In the presence of their speechless but eloquent dust; in the presence of the doubting and sneering enemies of free government at home and abroad; in the presence of the oppressed millions, who, from beneath crushing despotisms, watched our flag with tears, hopes and prayers; before the rapidly-coming millions of the future; before a God of justice, and in the name of all that makes faithfulness to Him and honor among men, we stand pledged to secure and maintain forever the principles for which our brothers died.

By order of the Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

MEETING IN FRONT OF THE UNION LEAGUE—SPEECH OF MR. MAYNARD, OF TENNESSEE.—A large meeting was held last evening under the auspices of the Union League. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Frank Wells. He said that the welfare of the nation is in imminent peril, and the coming elections will settle the policy of the nation not only for the present, but for long years to come. The life of the nation has been decreed by more than five hundred battle-fields, and the question whether our flag is to wave triumphantly has been settled. The question to be settled now is, Who is to administer the affairs of the nation?—whether the men who have saved the nation or its enemies. Shall, he asked, the Boys in Blue carry our flag, or those in gery, who attempted to trail it in the dust?

Men forget the 300,000 graves of our slain, and the hundred glorious battle-fields of the war; they forget the orphans and widows scattered throughout the land; they forget the abominable prison houses of treason, Andersonville, Libby Prison, etc.; they forget the mighty struggle that we have passed through, and the people of the South would have us forget that they were the guilty authors of all their sorrows. They forget it, but we do not. (Cheers.) There are some things that it is a sin to forget. Can we forget the gibes, sarcasm, and sneers cast day by day, and year by year, against our gallant defenders in their efforts to overthrow the cohorts of treason? Never, never. (Applause.) Let us teach the young as they grow up, what a wicked thing it is for a man to be a traitor to his country, and the odium which should rest upon the man that deserted his flag in the hour of his country's peril. (Applause.) Let it be known that treason against 25,000,000 of sovereigns is more terrible than treason against one sovereign.

A high dignitary of the country uttered a solemn truth when he said "that treason must be made odious;" and although some of us may have been disappointed that this sentiment has not been carried out, it is with you, gentlemen, to make it good. (Applause.) He said Jefferson Davis was a traitor, and deserved the doom of a traitor. (Cheers.) But Jefferson Davis unaided would have been contemptible; but those that made him powerful are not all in the South, and it was the duty of those present to hunt out there at the North who aided the Rebellion. He said that he had been asked since his arrival in this city, "What can the men of the North do for you of the South?" and his reply was, "Carry the fall elections, and send to Congress Union men who will stand firm to the interest of Union people in all sections of the country."

The speaker then referred to the Union men of the South, and said that the people of the North could easily talk of conciliating the Rebels and afford to be magnanimous, and to meet them in wigwams and march Massachusetts and South Carolina side by side; the leopard and the lamb lying side by side, the lamb inside the leopard; but for the people of the South, who have had sterner experience in this regard, they hoped to be secured from a repetition of what they had already suffered so much from.

Colonel Stokes, of Tennessee, was next introduced. He referred to the present condition of the South, and said that the condition of the Union men was worse now than during the war. In Tennessee, at that time, the Boys in Blue protected the citizens, but since they have returned to their homes nearly all protection has ceased.

A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Pursuant to the call issued from Washington, the National Union Committee met at Continental Hotel in this city yesterday. The following gentlemen were present:—Governor Marcus L. Ward, New Jersey; S. A. Purviance, Pennsylvania; N. B. Smithers, Delaware; H. W. Hoffman, Maryland; J. O. Fowler, Tennessee; John D. Defrees, Indiana; B. C. Cooke, Illinois; Marsh Gillings Michigan; S. Judd, Wisconsin; G. B. Stubbs Iowa; Thomas Simpson, Minnesota; A. W. Campbell, West Virginia; Governor Edmonds, Dakotah; William Starkweather, Connecticut; General B. R. Cowen, Ohio; A. B. Gardiner, Vermont; and W. J. Cowling, Virginia.

The Committee effected a temporary organization by calling Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, to the chair, and appointing W. J. Cowing Secretary, after which the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The places of Henry J. Raymond, of New York, N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, and George B. Senter, of Ohio, in the National Union Committee, are vacant by reason of their abandonment of the principles of the National Union party and affiliation with its enemies; therefore

Resolved, That upon proper recommendations said vacancies be filled by appointment by this Committee.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, Governor M. L. Ward of New Jersey was unanimously elected Chairman, and John D. Defrees, of Indiana, Secretary.

After the transaction of other business of minor importance, the Committee adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

It is expected that an address to the country will be issued before the final adjournment of the Committee.

MEETING OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting was held yesterday, President Erety in the chair.

The Out door Agent reported having received $347 for support cases. The Steward reported house receipts at $16.

The House Agent reported the census of the House as follows:—Number in the House on Saturday, September 1, at 12 M., 2826; same time last year, 2612; increase, 214. Total, women, 1608; men, 1218. Admitted within the last two weeks, 227; births, 11; deaths, 68; discharged, 130; eloped, 39; indentured, 1. Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 6; meals, 92.

The whole number of persons receiving outdoor relief was 1378, of whom 299 were Americans, 384 foreigners, and 695 children.

A communication embodying the report from the Board of Health, in relation to the sanitary condition of the house, and especially the Insane Department was presented and read.

President Erety said that much of the statement of the Board of Health, in reference to the insane department, in reference to cholera, is not true.

He thought an appropriation of from $75,000 to $80,000 should be made to build a new insane hospital, or to enlarge the present one.

He referred to the cleanliness and good condition of the insane department of the Almshouse.

The report of the Board of Health was referred to the Committee on Insane Department.

After the granting of the usual requisitions the meeting adjourned.

FALSE PRETENSES.—At the Central Station yesterday a partial hearing was had in a case in which Joseph White, James Cahill, and others were charged with aiding a young man named Mooney in obtaining possession of a trunk from an agent of one of the express companies. The trunk, which contained $800 in cash, was to be delivered to a man named Palmer, at a house in Poplar street, above Tenth, and the agent stopped at a tavern thereabouts and inquired for the place to which he had been directed. One of the persons in the bar-room, said to be named Mooney, represented himself to be the owner of the trunk, and told the agent to leave it there. When asked for the check Mooney said he had lost it, and at the instance of the express agent a receipt was given for the trunk, the name of Palmer being signed to it. While the agent was inside the public house a valise, which he was to deliver at No. 1413 Ontario street, was stolen. Mooney, the alleged principal, was not arrested, and White and Cahill were arrested as accessories, because they were present. The case was continued until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—James Wetmore had a hearing on the charge of being concerned in an assault and battery on E. A. Evans, of New York, and Surgeon Otis, U. S. A. Mr. Evans identified defendant as one of two men concerned in the assault, which was committed early on Wednesday morning last, in one of the Fifth and Sixth street cars, at Sixth street and Columbia avenue. The passengers were from New York, and were on their way to Washington, and some of them being crowded up on the back platform, a cry was raised to look out for pickpockets, and upon this the assault was committed. Surgeon Otis was beaten until he was insensible, and Mr. Evans was much cut and bruised about the face. The conductor of the car had no doubt of the identity of the prisoner, and a policeman was equally sure of the man, though Wetmore denied that he was on the car. He was held in $2500 to answer at the present term of the Court.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M. and Cape Island at 8 A. M. daily.
J. VAN RENSSELEAR, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. 9 3 tf

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 303 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 10

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 4 6m

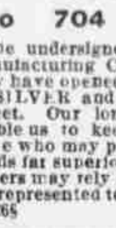
DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases at his old establishment north-west corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY.
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 1§


SILVER AND PLATED GOODS
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq. No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
THE ATOMIZER.
Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.
The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 31§

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, ... street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8 000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6 000
10 Grand Pianos $500 each	5 000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6 250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4 000
20 do $75 each	1 500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250 000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, }
Maj M. H. ALBURGER, } Managing Directors.
WILLIAM S. MORSE, }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallam, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 to6

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON.
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 3 months........$8 00
Terms for self-practice 3 months........$5 00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 20 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO..............Lessees.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8.
TUESDAY EVENING, September 4,
GRAND OPENING OF THE REGULAR FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
The Management are gratified to be able to announce that they have secured the services of the distinguished lyric tragedienne,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
who will commence a
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT,
appearing in her great impersonation of
ROMEO.
in Shakespeare's Tragedy, in five acts, entitled
ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo..............VESTVALI
Supported by the
STRENGTH OF THE NEW COMPANY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 8,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
In active preparation,
BEL DEMONIO.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MRS. JOHN DREW
MRS. JOHN DREW
in a new Play.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
J. West and Marston's great Play of
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
Hester Lorrington..........Mrs. JOHN DREW
SUPPORTED BY THE FULL COMPANY.
Time—The present. Scene—The Isle of Wight.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
MONDAY—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Prices as usual. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
REIGN OF MERRIMENT.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 4,
SECOND APPEARANCE OF
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who is engaged for six nights only, and will appear as
FARMER ASHFIELD.
(first time for five years), in Morton's celebrated Comedy of
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Also, as NEWMAN NOGGS,
in the beautiful Drama, from the works of Charles Dickens, entitled
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. EARNSHAW..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE CHARMING WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
who, during the past week, have been received at every performance with the greatest applause and delight by immense audiences.
Second week of the popular comedian,
MR. T. L. DONNELLY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
September 3 and 4,
will be presented the fairy extravaganza, by J. R. Planche, Esq., entitled
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE;
OR, THE ISLAND OF TRANQUIL DELIGHTS.
To conclude with the Great Local Drama, entitled
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA;
OR, THE BROAD STREET HEIRESS.

GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
AND
SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL,
UNDER DIRECTION OF
MR. CARL GÆRTNER,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866
DAY AND EVENING,
AT ENGEL & WOLF'S FARM.
Tickets 50 Cents.
Tickets to be had at C. Trumpler's and L. Meyer's music stores; also at the Continental and Girard Hotels; at Schaefer & Koradi's bookstore corner Fourth and Wood streets; Mr. Walker, Fourth and Chesnut, Joseph Steppacher, opposite the State House, and Mr. Greiner, Callowhill and Crown streets.
The Fourth and Eighth street cars will pass passengers over the Girard avenue road without extra charge, and in conjunction with the Girard avenue road, run cars until 2 o'clock, midnight. 1t*

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING, LARGE HALL, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
MR. ROBERT HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
FULL HOUSES NIGHTLY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
NEW PROGRAMME—MAGIC, MUSIC, and FUN.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. 9 3 6t

MÆNNERCHOR ORCHESTRA.—The active members are hereby notified that the regular weekly meetings for practice will be resumed on THURSDAY EVENING, September 6, 1866, at 8 o'clock, at the Mænnerchor Hall, No. 346 DILLWYN Street. Punctual attendance is requested. Amateurs desiring to join are cordially invited to attend, or call upon the undersigned.
WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER, Conductor,
8 21 24 28 31 & 4 6 6t* No. 217 VINE Street.

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 19, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street.
8 17 1m] One door below Third,
who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mth No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side).
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 25, 1866.—Delegates to the Loya Southern Union Convention are requested, on their arrival, to call at the headquarters of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and register their names. They will consider the buildins at their entire service during their residence in this city.

Citizens of Philadelphia anxious to extend their hospitality to our Union brethren of the South will please report at once how many gentlemen they can entertain.

It is requested that during the session of this Loyal Convention of true Southern Union men, our fellow-citizens shall display the Union flag from the shipping, public buildings, business places, and private residences generally.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.

A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary.

"There are Giants in these Days"—The Intellect in our City.

We are accustomed to view with admiration the assemblies of intellect which graced the meetings of statesmen in the earlier days of the Republic, and glancing down the vista of years, to behold with awe the mental giants who met to take counsel together for the nation's good. But if we dispel the clouds of time which enable the statesmen of the past to appear more able than those of the present, and view in the calm level of criticism all the political gatherings which have ever met in our land, we may safely place the one which met yesterday in our city above all its predecessors. Nor do we make this statement under the influence of any sympathy for that body, for although our whole heart goes out to welcome and bid God-speed to the Convention, yet were it composed of our political foes we would give it the same credit. To look at the list of names is sufficient proof to justify any high encomium on the mental powers of its members.

There are two distinct classes found in that body, who, while united in principles and a common sympathy, are utterly dissimilar in all other qualities. The one, and that one to which most interest attaches itself, is composed of tried Unionists of the South—men who have come out of the fiery furnace unscathed, who have dared every peril, sacrificed every comfort, and to whom belongs the welcome of "Good servant, well done!" There are no class of men to whom a more hearty and enthusiastic welcome is due, to whom should be given the best gifts in the hands of the nation, and to whom should be allotted the spoils which always come to the share of the victors. They have had their day of suffering; they have borne the cross, and it is time that they should wear the crown. The great majority of them are men of whom we have never heard. Nor do we hesitate to acknowledge that but few of them have any national reputation. That such is the case is the best evidence of their devotion to the cause of the Union and their consistent adherence to the principles of freedom, living as they did in a country in which none could rise who did not bow to the Baal of slavery, and who since the war commenced had not taken an active part on the side of treason. In 1861 there were not ten righteous men in the Southern Sodom. With the exception of John Minor Botts, of Virginia A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and the late Judge Pettigru, of South Carolina, we can recall no leading Southern man who five years ago was true to the Union cause. All the statesmen of the South were men of the pro-slavery Democracy, and formed a clique from which all others were excluded.

Hence, there need be no cause for surprise that the tried elements who are now meeting in our midst were never allowed an opportunity to be heard in the "good days of old." They are the rising men to-day, and before another decade is past will be in a position to wield that influence which is theirs by right of consistency.

On the other side, we have the Northern honorary members, who, having had an opportunity of showing their ability, have nearly all achieved a national reputation. We must speak of them in classes, and they comprise all the professions, and the greatest ornaments of our country. There is hardly a man in letters or politics in the Northern States, who is known on both sides of the Atlantic as a man of great ability, who is not here.

In literature we find such men as R. W. Emerson, O. W. Holmes, John G. Whittier, Parsons, Gilmore, and a host of lights of which we are justly proud. Nearly every loyal Governor is found among them, and a host of ex-Governors of every shade of political opinion. If Mr. President Foster was to stand in the Continental, and with a blow of his gavel call the United States Senate to order, he would find more than a quorum present. As the vast procession passed before us we recognized many faces last seen on the floor of the upper House. There was the venerable Senator from Indiana, the Hon. Henry S. Lane a man, than whom no abler has for years adorned our Senate—a patriot of the most unflinching kind, an orator of the first class, and a statesman of unquestioned ability. There was Governor Morgan, and Senator Harris, of New York, gentlemen of national reputation for loyalty and talent. But we cannot prolong the list. Nearly every loyal Senator is here, while of President Lincoln's Cabinet, Messrs. Harlan, Dennison, and Speed either are present, or will shortly come. In fact, after examining the list, and carefully observing the class of men who compose its ranks, we have only to reiterate our previous remark, that an abler body of men never met together on American soil.

How the Martyred Lincoln Answered Them.

THE original and simon-pure Copperheads, utterly confounded and unmanned by the magnificent popular demonstration of yesterday, can find nothing to say, except to indulge in a little of their stale and stereotyped rant about the negro, because, forsooth, two delegates from the State of New York, Fred. Douglass and Theodore Tilton, saw fit to walk together. Well, what of it? They are both citizens of that State; both influential editors; both eloquent men; both loyal and true. Fred. Douglass is the rightful representative of two hundred thousand brave men of his color, who fought to save this Government from overthrow by Rebels and traitors. Let those who would now pour contempt upon these brave men, thirty thousand of whom laid down their lives for us, remember the prophetic words of our great martyr, the sainted Lincoln, when, with the brave black soldiers and their base maligners in his mind's eye, he said:—"And there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue and clinched teeth and steady eye and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while *I fear there will be some white ones unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it.*" These men now pretend to be walking in Lincoln's footsteps and carrying out his policy. Let them remember his words.

The Greeting Yesterday.

THERE is no mistaking such a demonstration of public sentiment as was made here yesterday in the reception of our loyal brethren from the South. The whole city put on a holiday attire, as if for a national festival. There has not been such a display of general jubilation since the fall of Richmond. As the grand procession passed along the crowded streets, and the people recognized one after another of the gallant men of the South who fought treason and rebellion at their very doors and hearthstones, such cheers went up as must have gladdened the hearts of the recipients. It was the greeting of the loyal hearts of Philadelphia to our tried and faithful brethren of the South.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP.—Notwithstanding the dismal prophecies of those who deemed that with freedom to the negroes would come ruin to the Southern crops, it seems likely that the supply of cotton this year will be fully up to anticipations. At present the hands are engaged in picking, and will be for several weeks. The reports are so conflicting that it seems almost impossible to come to any definite conclusion; but we will soon be enabled to learn, and feel pretty sure that it will equal, if not exceed, that of last year. All the "dead" cotton left from the rebellion has been cleared away, and whatever is raised will be due entirely to the labor of the past year.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—Last night the first grand demonstration of the campaign, so far as the Republican Invincibles are concerned, came off. With the uniform which they wore in the victorious campaigns of 1860 and 1864, lighted by torches and preceded by a band of music, they paraded our streets six hundred strong. The Invincibles are one of the best organized and most useful political organizations. Composed of the young men of the party, they abound in enterprise and enthusiasm, and exert a powerful influence in the cause of freedom and equal rights. We hope to see their ranks yet more augmented.

—The Legislature of New Jersey will meet in extra session at Trenton next Monday, when the Constitutional Amendment will doubtless be ratified, and (we trust) a Republican United States Senator elected. We feel authorized to state that Senator Scovel will act with the Republican Unionists heartily and throughout, unless special pains be taken to drive him away from us.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

☞ THE EXTRA "TRIBUNE"

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN.

All Subscriptions received prior to September 12 on the following terms:—

2 Copies for three months	$1·00
12 Copies for three months	5·00
26 Copies for three months	10·00
60 Copies for three months	20·00
100 Copies for three months	30·00

The papers to be sent to one address.

PAYMENT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

J. H. DENISON, Room 61, or Parlor 35, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, will receive subscriptions in Philadelphia during the session of the Southern Loyalists' Convention 1 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A GRAND

DEMONSTRATION OF WELCOME!

TO THE

LOYAL UNIONISTS

OF THE SOUTH,

WILL BE HELD IN FRONT OF

THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET,

On Wednesday Evening, Sept. 5.

Notice is hereby given to the various Wards to assemble at the said Headquarters, at 7 o'clock (prompt), to participate in the ceremonies.

The Wards in the southeastern part of the city, comprising the First, Second, Third and Fourth, will meet at JEFFERSON SQUARE, FOURTH and WASHINGTON Streets. They will march up Fifth to Pine, when they will be joined by the Fifth Ward, and proceed to Broad street.

The Wards in the northeastern part of the city, comprising the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth, will assemble at the RAIL Avenue and FRANKFORD Road, and march up Girard avenue to Otis street, up Otis to Frankford road, down Frankford road to Master, up Master to Fourth, down Fourth to Green, up Green to Sixth, down Sixth to Arch, up Arch to Broad.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Wards will join the Procession at FOURTH and GREEN; the Thirteenth Ward at SIXTH and BUTTONWOOD; the Sixth Ward at SIXTH and RACE.

The Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards will meet at NINTH and GREEN.

The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards will meet at BROAD and PARRISH Streets, and proceed down Broad street. The Seventh Ward will meet at Nineteenth and South, march down South to Broad, where they will be joined by the Twenty-sixth Ward, and proceed up Broad to Walnut.

The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards will meet at Commissioners' Hall and proceed to the meeting.

Bands of Music will be in attendance at Fourth and Washington, at Girard avenue and Frankford road, at Broad and Parrish, and at Nineteenth and South streets, to accompany the Wards to the meeting.

Citizens having torches in their possession will please bring them prepared for use.

The Wards will meet on MONDAY EVENING, at their Headquarters, to make the necessary arrangements. By order of the

UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.

ROBERT T. GILL, JOHN L. HILL, Secretaries. 9 3 3t

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD.

The loyal Union Citizens of the

THIRTEENTH WARD,

Will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING 5th instant, at 7 o'clock, at FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD Streets, to take part in the demonstration of welcome to the Loyal Unionists of the South.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

CHARLES P. FERRY, Secretary. 1t*

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, held on the evening of the 28th of August, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the President be and is hereby authorized to appoint a committee, consisting of two from each precinct in the Ward, to be styled "The Committee on the Dissemination of Sound and Useful Political Information," whose duty it shall be to procure and circulate throughout the Ward such documents as they may deem best to advance the interests of the Republican party in the coming campaign.

In compliance with said resolution, the following gentlemen have been appointed as said committee:—

James P. Wood,	Rev. John W. Mears,
Thomas Potter,	Theodore Bliss,
Edward D. Stokes,	R. E. Kibler,
A. R. Little,	S. S. Scattergood,
E. K. Nicholls,	Amos Darling,
William Curry,	Rev. G. A. Durborow,
Samuel Kennedy,	Robert Osborne,
Rev. Joseph Mason,	George Burnham,
Joseph Tomlinson,	David F. Williams,
Henry Cartwright,	E. L. Reese,
John P. Johnson,	Daniel B. Erdman,
William O. Lesley,	R. B. Allen.

CHARLES A. MILLER, President.

O. S. MARLY, Secretary. 9 4 3t

☞ THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE organized yesterday afternoon by electing the following-named gentlemen as permanent officers for the ensuing year:—

President—WILLIAM LEEDS, Tenth Ward.

Vice-Presidents—JAMES BEATLE, Thirteenth Ward.

D. C. SOUTHWORTH, Twenty-seventh Ward.

Secretaries—JOHN L. HILL, Ninth Ward.

JOSEPH S. ALLEN, Eighteenth Ward.

Treasurer—ROBERT T. GILL, Second Ward 1t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866.

ORDER No. 3.

COMPANY I.—Members will assemble promptly at 8 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY at their HALL, to participate in the Grand Demonstration that evening.

II. All torches MUST be returned to the Hall.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,

9 4 2t Marshal.

☞ CAMDEN, AUGUST 31, 1866.—At a UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING of the Citizens of Camden, held at Washington Hall, in South Ward, of said city, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Southern Loyal Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on Monday, September 3, 1866, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—

Hon. James M. Scovel,	Henry Haines,
Jesse Townsend,	Richard Campion,
Christopher J. Mines,	William E. Kaighn,
Edward Dougherty,	Adam Kouaf,
John Cooper,	William C. Figner,
John R. Thompson,	William D. Wilson,
Henry Twoes,	Captain George E. Wilson,
Joseph M. Cooper,	Captain S. E. Saul,
John Merryweather,	James Deno,
Robert Patton,	James W. Ayres,
John S. Bundick,	P. J. Murray,
William Abel,	Alexander Wood,
Robert Folwell,	John Capewell,
William Dodamead,	William S. Doughten,
John Sharpe,	Benjamin Stone,
Andrew Stillwell,	Charles Ayres,
Pierce M. Scarpe,	S. E. Merrihew,
John Stevens,	Lieutenant John King.

From the Minutes.

JOHN S. BUNDICK, President.

WILLIAM C. FIGNER, Secretary. 9 4 2t

☞ UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, No. 238 CARTER Street, below THIRD (Old Post Office Building).

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.

To prevent unnecessary delay, promote the general convenience, insure economy, and facilitate the payment of Pensioners the United States Pension Agent will pay those who reside in Philadelphia in alphabetical order, and as follows:—

Widows, Mothers, and Guardians, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 12 o'clock noon, and Invalids from 12 M. till 3 o'clock P. M.

Pensioners residing out of the city will be paid, in person or by attorney, after 3 o'clock.

Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid, as before, on the days named and no others. Those commencing with—

A. and B., Tuesday and Wednesday, September 4 and 5.

C. and D., Thursday and Friday, September 6 and 7.

E. and F., Saturday and Monday, September 8 and 10.

G. and H., Tuesday and Wednesday, September 11 and 12.

I. J. K., Thursday, September 13.

L., Friday, September 14.

M. and M., Saturday and Monday, September 15 and 17.

N. O. and P., Tuesday, September 18.

Q. and R., Wednesday, September 19.

S., Thursday, and Friday, September 20 and 21.

U. and V., Saturday, September 22.

W. X. Y. Z., Monday, September 24.

As only those Pensioners specified (the women in the morning and men in the afternoon) will be paid on the days designated, all other personal applications will be postponed to their regular order.

All Pensions remaining unpaid September 25 will be paid when presented after that date.

E. W. C. GREENE,

9 1 3trp United States Pension Agent.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held on Monday the 3d of September, 1866, the following gentlemen were duly elected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, viz:—

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

9 4 6t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 13th instant.

9 4 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA September 4, 1866.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.

City Loans maturing January 1 1866, will be paid on presentation at this office with accumulated interest. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.

HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FAIR.—

A FAIR WILL BE HELD

AT THE

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, FRANKFORD,

for the benefit of the

FRANKFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, September 5.

Cars of the Second and Third and Fifth and Sixth Streets Railways pass the door. 9 2 4t*

☞ FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 1 3m4p] No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT TO NEWS AGENTS.

THE PRESS

DURING THE CONVENTION.

Agents must send in their orders to the Office before 10 o'clock in the evening, or we will be unable to supply them.

JOHN W. FORNEY,

9 4 3t Editor and Proprietor of the "Press."

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 23 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Are Now Opening Their

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION

OF

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHS, Etc.

To which the attention of Wholesale and Retail Buyers is invited. (9 4 2t

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE NINTH, PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call the attention of Carpet Buyers to their NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

Of every style and variety. (9 4 3m

NOW OPENING FOR FALL SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

SECOND TRADE SALE

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR THE FALL OF 1866.

On Thursday Morning, September 6

Commencing at 10 O'Clock.

PHILIP FORD & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

WILL SELL AT THEIR STORE,

No. 506 MARKET St.,

2000 Cases Prime Boots and Shoes.

Every case represented on the catalogue will be sold without reserve. Buyers of Boots and Shoes will find it to their interest to attend this sale.

PHILIP FORD & CO., Auctioneers,

8 31 fstuw4t No. 506 MARKET Street.

CHOICE OLD RYE,

BOURBON,

AND

MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,

By the Demijohn or Cask.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

NEW STORE,

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

8 28 tuths1m4p

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.

CAPITAL, $500,000

DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	Charles Macalester,
Clarence H. Clark,	Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh,	Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.	

President, N. B. BROWNE.

Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.

Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON.

Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st of September 1866, and will be prepared

TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills	$1·00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement	50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2·00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, of owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of	$1·00 per $100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $20 each box or trunk per year contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.

FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT. ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.

COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

S. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer 9 4 6trp

INSTRUCTION.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

AN INSTITUTION DESIGNED TO AID

YOUNG MEN

IN ACQUIRING

A Practical Business Education.

This Institution offers advantages for acquiring a thorough and practical business education, which are of the highest order. Its increasing prosperity attests the estimation in which it is held by the business community. Within the past year Seven Hundred and Sixteen students were in attendance, an excess of thirty-seven over any previous year.

The College occupies three stories of the large building at the northeast corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets which has recently been much enlarged, and will be fitted up with every convenience and improvement necessary for acquiring a complete commercial education.

The branches taught are limited to those which are specially requisite for business purposes. A fair knowledge of the common English branches is all that is necessary to be qualified to enter the College. The Course of Instruction includes—

BOOK-KEEPING,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

PENMANSHIP,

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,

BUSINESS FORMS,

COMMERCIAL LAW,

TELEGRAPHING,

MATHEMATICS,

PHONOGRAPHY, ETC.

Each student is taught separately, and can pursue any or all of the above studies as he may desire. Applicants are received at any time, and can attend at such hours as may be most convenient.

Those who enter during August are allowed a discount of twenty per cent. off regular terms.

Catalogues containing full particulars may be obtained at the College. (8 15 wmslm

S. H. CRITTENDEN & Co.

THE "PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN" (Filbert street and West Penn square) for the education of Young Ladies in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Lithography, etc., will reopen on MONDAY, september 3. Parents will please send to the school-house for catalogues.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Harrison,	James L. Claghorn,
William Bucknell,	James H. Orne,
P. F. Morris,	David S. Brown,
William J. Horstman,	George Whitney,
Redwood F. Warner,	James A. Wright,
Edw. R. Price,	W. P. Wilstach.

8 31 12t T. W. BRADWOOD, Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. GREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years, WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S

CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march or harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.

Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.

Day Scholars per annum, $100.

Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal

8 22 fmw4m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,

8 13 mwf8t Head Master.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania, will open for the reception of Students, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

Application should be made to the President, HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,

8 27 7t BETHLEHEM, Pa.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108 MARKET Street, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 1mrp*

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

TELEGRAPHING.—THOSE DESIROUS OF learning Telegraphing from a practical Telegrapher, will apply at once at the office of the UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 931 N. EIGHTH Street. Special accommodations for Ladies. 9 1 4t*

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, S. E. CORNER THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, reopens MONDAY, September 10. 9 1 10t* B. KENDALL, A. M., Principal.

THE CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND Preparatory Departments of ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, WILLING'S Alley, will resume duties on MONDAY, August 27. 8 25 10t*

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street will reopen MONDAY, September 10. L. B. LANGDON and O. SEIDENSTICKER Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS

FOR RENT

IN THE

National Bank of the Republic Building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice on business, health, education etc., given daily, by J. L. CAPES, at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut. 9 1 4tuth3mrp]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION, AND Strangers in the city, will find at the Book Agency Valuable Standard Works viz:—

APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA 16 volumes.

APPLETON'S ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIAS, 1861 to 1865 inclusive containing all the events of the Rebellion official papers, etc.

RECORD OF THE REBELLION. By Frank Moore In 9 volumes. A "Cyclopædia of the War."

MILITARY AND NAVAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. 1 volume.

HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. 2 volumes.

McPHERSON'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. 1 volume.

McPHERSON'S POLITICAL MANUAL for 1866.

MARTIN'S HISTORY OF FRANCE. 4 volumes. Ready.

SMITH'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD. 3 volumes Ready.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON. Large paper edition.

BURKE'S WORKS. Fine edition, etc., etc.

For sale at low rates by

JAMES R. SIMON,

8 20 9t4p] No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut, Office of "Appleton's New American Cyclopædia."

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OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

A CITY NOMINATING CONVENTION RECONVENED.—The National Union Johnson Convention reassembled at the Supreme Court-room at 10 o'clock this morning. The reconvening of this body was caused by the declination of two of its nominees—Colonel Reen, who had been nominated for Coroner, and General C. P. Herring, the candidate for Prothonotary of the District Court. Ten o'clock was the hour fixed for the Convention to commence its business, but it was half-past 10 o'clock when the President, J. R. Flanigen, called it to order. Forty-four members answered to their names.

The following letters were then read:—

JOSEPH R. FLANIGAN President of the National Union Convention—Sir:—In the proceedings of the Convention as published in the daily papers I observe that I have been nominated for the office of Prothonotary of the District Court. I beg leave respectfully to decline the nomination. Yours, CHARLES P. HERRING, No. 223 Market street,

Philadelphia, September 3, 1866.

COLONEL REEN'S LETTER—THIRD PARAGRAPH.

As an original Republican, having stood by the party since the Fremont campaign of 1856, I wish to express to the Convention my earnest desire for the success of the National Union ticket, and the advancement of President Johnson's policy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
CHARLES REEN.

COLONEL REEVES' LETTER—FIRST PARAGRAPH.

No 1235 BROWN STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 3 1866.

JOSEPH R. FLANIGAN, Esq., Chairman National Union Committee—Sir:—Having seen my name mentioned as a nominee for the office of Coroner, I beg you to tender my thanks to the Convention for the compliment bestowed. Owing to previous business engagements and the present condition of my wound, I am compelled to decline being a candidate, and respectfully request the withdrawal of my name.

Colonel Sipes moved that the vacancies occasioned by the declinations be filled, and no other business be transacted.

Mr. Leader nominated F. Burgmeister.

Mr. Steelman required pledges, and nominated Colonel Tippen.

Mr. Heritage nominated Major Maguire, who was present and promptly declined.

Mr. Leader opposed the nomination of Colonel Tippen, because he had been all his life an active Democrat.

Mr. Leader was called to order by Mr. Sanders on account of personalities.

Mr. Cornman and Mr. Steelman objected, and considerable confusion ensued. The Convention finally decided that Mr. Cornman had the floor. That gentleman proceeded to explain the object of the Johnson party, and the mode in which nominations should be made. He found considerable fault with the number of Democrats being placed on the ticket, contending that the individuality of the Johnson party was being lost and destroyed.

Mr. Husbands contended that candidates to be available, should be well and generally known, or else not known at all. He passed a glowing panegyric on Dr. Bergmeister, referring to his services as an army surgeon. The first ballot was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

Bergmeister............ 39 Tippen............... 9

Dr. Bergmeister having received the highest number of votes, was declared the nominee. A committee of three was then appointed to wait on Dr. Bergmeister and inform him of his nomination.

A committee being appointed, the Convention adjourned for fifteen minutes.

On the entrance of Dr. F. M. Bergmeister the Convention resumed its business. The candidate for Coroner was introduced to the Convention by the President.

Dr. Bergmeister said:—I was nominated unexpectedly, and for the honor done me I return you my sincere thanks. I accept this flattering mark of your confidence in the National Union Johnson ticket, and, if elected, will do my duty. Again, gentlemen, I thank you.

Candidates for Prothonotary of the District Court were then nominated.

Mr. Simpson nominated John L. Whitney. Mr. J. W. Lynn was also placed in nomination. After Mr. Whitney's pledge had been read, to abide by the decision of the Convention, Mr. Cornman volunteered a similar pledge for Mr. Whitney. The ballot was then proceeded with.—J. W. Lynn receiving 29, and J. J. Whitney 19.

Mr. Lynn having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee. On motion, his nomination was made unanimous. The Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Lynn of his election. The Convention then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Third District met yesterday at the "Black Horse Hotel." Smith Skinner, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Henry Basler and George W. Hare, Secretaries.

A committee on resolutions, consisting of one from each ward, was then appointed, with Mr. John E. Faunce, of the Thirteenth Ward, as Chairman.

Charles Buckwalter, Esq., was then nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Congress.

The following resolutions were then reported and adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the nomination of Charles Buckwalter, as recently made by the National Union Johnson party of the Third Congressional District, as being a tribute eminently due to his patriotism, honesty, and ability, and earnestly recommend him to the support of the conservative citizens of the District.

Resolved, That we pledge him the unanimous support of the Democratic party of the District, he having declared himself unalterably opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage to the negro race, and also to the passage and enforcement of laws tending towards negro equality, occupying a position, therefore, the very opposite of that of the present member of Congress of this District.

Resolved, That we further pledge him our support, he having declared himself in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union upon the principles announced by the Government in its declaration of war for the Union, and upon the principles laid down by Grant and Sherman when, with victorious armies, they restored the laws of the country to every State in the Union, and declared the Rebellion ended and the Union restored.

Mr. Buckwalter, the candidate for Congress, being introduced, was enthusiastically received, and delivered an address explaining his principles. He claimed that the Democracy gave as much blood and money for the suppression of the Rebellion as any other party.

He argued that Andrew Johnson was simply following in the footsteps of his lamented predecessor, Abraham Lincoln, and his Cabinet; for, however the Democracy may have differed from Mr. Lincoln on certain constitutional questions, they all united with him during the last days of his life when he stood up for the entire restoration of the Union and expressed the glorious sentiment, "with malice towards none, with charity for all." Lincoln, then, stood aloof from all parties, and Johnson was doing the same, and now all men who sustain the Government should rally round him irrespective of old party ties.

We must stand up simply for constitutional liberty and for our National Union. He reviewed the negro-suffrage question, arguing in opposition to the present representative, Hon. Leonard Myers, that this Government should be controlled simply and entirely by white men.

After a general defense of the principles of the National Union Johnson party, and a protest against the action of the Convention now assembled in admitting negroes as delegates, he concluded with thanks for the honors twice conferred upon him. The Convention adjourned with cheers for Johnson and Buckwalter.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, an inquest was held upon the body of Frederick Lakemeyer, at his hotel on Carter street, by Coroner Taylor. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. His body was discovered this morning, at about 5 o'clock, by Captain Hallinger, of steam-tug *Colonel E. S. Grubb*, between the Point House and Gloucester, midway of the channel. He was very much swollen and decomposed. He had upon his body when found his watch and a pocket-book, containing a few dollars in change and some papers. His watch had stopped at half-past 10, marking the hour of his death.

He also had another pocket-book when he left home, containing between three and four hundred dollars and some very valuable documents. This was evidently lost when falling into the water. He was last seen in this city with Mr. Harry Smith, with whom he was when he fell into the water. Mr. Smith, in order to remove any unjust suspicions, asked a further examination of some witnesses. The Coroner fixed this examination for 2 P. M., to-morrow afternoon. Mr. J. A. Bedloe, partner of the deceased, will transact any business connected with the late Mr. Lakemeyer's establishment.

FAMILY JARS.—A row took place last evening among a number of politicians, of the same political creed, at Eighth and Emeline streets, during which severe blows were inflicted, and several persons taken from the ground much injured. Another disturbance took place at Twelfth and Carpenter streets. Several of the participants in the affair were taken into custody and committed for the offense.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.—The National Union Committee met this morning, pursuant to a call, at Room No. 20, Continental Hotel, Governor Ward, of New Jersey, presiding. A majority of the committee was present, and the proceedings were harmonious. They attained the completion of the organization. The Committee meets again to-day at 6 P. M.

MAN ROBBED.—William Miller was arrested last evening at Seventh and Race streets by Officer Stillman, on a charge of robbing a delegate to the Union Convention of $60. It appears that the gentleman who lost the money is a delegate from Delaware, and during the evening he visited a lager beer saloon at Seventh and Cherry streets, where a disturbance took place. During the excitement his pocket-book was abstracted from his pocket, with the money in question. The accused was held by Alderman Beitler to answer in the sum of $1000.

FIGHT ON DELAWARE AVENUE.—Last night Gottleib Mutser, Frederick Rotherman, and Frank Lancolman got into a quarrel on Delaware avenue, near Vine street, and during the disturbance so mangled each other that they were all rendered pitiable objects, the blood flowing freely from their eyes, ears, and different parts of their bodies. They were finally taken into custody by the police, and after a hearing before Alderman Williams, were held in $300 bail each, on the charge of a breach of the peace.

CROSS ACTION.—John B. Bryan and Thomas Batley got into a disturbance, last evening, at No. 866 North Ninth street, during which Bryan charged Batley with an assault upon his person. The accused was arrested and taken before an Alderman, when Batley made a similar charge against Bryan. Alderman Fitch held each in $800 to answer.

SHOT HIMSELF.—John Valger, an ex-policeman, went home on Monday night at a late hour, and soon after took a pistol from the mantle-piece, and then went into the street. He had not been long absent before the pistol went off, inflicting a serious wound in his foot. He was suffering much pain this morning.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—A man and his wife were arrested last evening at Eighth and Market streets on the charge of the larceny of a quantity of liquor from the store of John Hightsler, in Market street, above Eighth. They were taken before an Alderman, who held them to answer for the offense.

CANAL BOAT ROBBED.—A young man of genteel appearance was arrested last evening, by Officer Gibson, on the charge of robbing a canal boat on the Schuylkill, below the Wire Bridge. He had on his person, when arrested, the sum of $50 which he had thus taken from its lawful owner. Alderman Hutchinson held him to answer in $800 bail.

STRIKING A CARMAN.—Charles Gauber, eighteen years of age, was taken into custody last evening on the charge of throwing a stone at and severely injuring a car driver at Front and Noble streets. Alderman Toland held him in $500 to answer for the alleged offense.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.—John Rodgers was arrested last evening, on the charge of threatening to shoot a policeman. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was held to answer in the sum of $600.

FIFTH WARD DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—School Directors, Michael Tobin, David Hagerty, Jacob Reed, William R. Greble, and Andrew J. McGrath. Alderman, W. W. Dougherty.

POPULAR PREJUDICES.—

There's not a man, as I believe,
Who thinks his judgment can deceive
In reading other men "like books,"
By something in their ways or looks;
There's not a man on earth's wide waste
Who doesn't think he has good taste;
But let your taste be good or ill,
No anxious thoughts the mind need fill
When you to Tower Hall repair.
For all the styles are tasteful *there*.

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
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CHILDREN' TEETHING!—Mothers who love their offspring should never be without a bottle of *Dr. MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP;* the testimony of many mothers proves that its effect in all diseases incident on teething is miraculous. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into
FIVE-TWENTIES.
Apply to
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No. 34 South Third street.

UNPAID BILLS in the pocket, and a surcharge of bile in the system, are two of the greatest annoyances of life. The former is hardly to be cured by medicine; but the latter is effectually removed by the use of *MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

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ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

OPENING OF REILLEY'S NEW SALOON, No. 821 Walnut street and No. 134 S. Eighth Street. The Reilley Brothers are well known to the community as being kind and affable gentlemen, and it is only such that visit them. They deserve to be encouraged, for they are nature's noblemen.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

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CRAMPS, CHOLIC, CHOLERA, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

A MAN out West says he moved so often during one year, that whenever a covered wagon stopped at his gate his chickens would fall on their backs and hold up their feet to be tied and thrown in. Similar persons reading a good thing in the papers now-a-days, they invariably look at the bottom lines before they are half through, expecting to see a notice of Charles Stokes and Co.'s One Price Clothing, under the Continental.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—Vending trumpery imitations of Lubin's extracts as genuine. The game is about played out, however, for the universal popularity of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has literally taken the wind out of the sails of the tricksters who pretend to sell articles that cannot now be imported except at a dead loss.—*Camden Democrat.*

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of Boys', Girls', Infants', and Misses' Clothing.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

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SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 4 1m

DIED.

BLACK.—This morning, at 2½ o'clock, MARY F., wife of John S. Black, of typhoid fever, in the 38th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

CLAYTON.—On the 2d instant, JOHN POWELL, son of Thomas J. and Sarah J. Clayton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Thurlow Station, Chester township, Delaware county, on Wednesday morning next at 11 o'clock. Cars leave Broad and Prime streets at 9 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Monday, September 3, at Norristown, Pa., of typhoid fever, A. THOMAS SMITH, Esq., late Naval Judge Advocate, aged 57 years.

Remains to be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment.

GALVANIZED AND PLAIN IRON QUOITS of sizes suited to the recreation of gentlemen, ladies, or children, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

AT REDUCED PRICES WE ARE SELLING Plated Spoons and Forks of several qualities of plating, and ivory-handled Table Cutlery.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A WATCHMAN'S RATTLE IS THE BEST means of alarm for a family to use; it is always understood to be a call for assistance. For sale, with a variety of Bolts, and other securities against depredators, at the Hardware Store of
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Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
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George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
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LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c., by Catalogue.
On Wednesday,
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RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Also,
On Wednesday,
An invoice of newest and most desirable fall styles fancy and solid colors Paris poult de soie ribbons, Nos. 4@60, of superior quality and most choice colors.
Also, full line of new fall styles Paris artificial flowers, new fall styles straw hats, turbans, bonnets, etc., malines, laces, English crapes, etc.
VELVET RIBBONS.
Also, full lines of very superior quality plain and white-edged silk velvet ribbons.
5000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Also,
On Wednesday Morning.
5000 dozen ladies', misses', and children's brown and white cottons, hosiery, and gloves, a full line of most desirable qualities worthy of especial attention.
Also, an invoice of ladies' furnishing goods, viz.:—shirts, waists, linen sets, night gowns, etc., a full line in great variety.
L. C. HDKFS.
Also, ladies' and gents' ⅝ and ¾ plain hemmed and hemstitched linen cambric handkerchiefs, comprising a full line from low to very fine numbers.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Also, an invoice of all-wool and C. W. black and fancy cloths, fancy cassimeres tailoring goods, etc.
BLACK SILKS.
— pieces ex. quality and heavy black gros de Naples.
— pieces gros de Rhine and gros grain silks.
TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, ETC.
Also, a full line of new fall styles fancy dress and cloak trimmings, Paris fancy buttons and ornaments, notions etc.
Paris fancy goods, etc.
Also, full line of ladies' fall colors balmoral skirts.
Also, full line ladies' superior steel-spring hoop-skirts.
Also, ladies' all-whalebone and cane corsets.
Also 50 lots most superior quality pocket wallets, and travelling bags.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21§

DRY GOODS.

HURON BLANKETS.

Huron Fine Bed Blankets.

Huron Premium Blankets.

Huron Extra Heavy Blankets.

Huron Single Bed Blankets.

Huron Bed Blankets, $6·50 Per Pair.

We are now receiving direct from the mills, the celebrated

HURON BLANKETS,

Contracted for early in the Spring at the low price of wool.

They are superior in size, weight, and fineness of wool to any other make in the market, or to any BLANKET ever before offered by us. Sold only

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
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JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
Invite the attention of Cash buyers
AT WHOLESALE,
To their Stock of
FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates. [8 17 1m
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

FIFTH EDITION

THE CONVENTION.

SUBMISSION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Telegraphic Despatches Announcing the Withdrawal of General Grant and Admiral Farragut from the Presidential Escort Received with Deafening Cheers.

Adjournment for the Day.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

IMPORTANT MATTERS BEFORE THAT BODY.

[*Continued from our Fourth Edition.*]

Hugh L. Bond, of Baltimore, offered the following:—

Resolved, That this Convention urge upon the loyal men of the North to support the Congress of the United States, in demanding of the Southern States the wise guarantee of the Constitutional amendments passed by Congress, and call upon the patriotic men of the loyal States to use every exertion to secure the ratification of the amendments by the States. And as we believe that the justice which we mete out shall be the measure of our safety, that in our opinion there can be no permanent peace or security for loyal men at the South without a return to negro suffrage.

The resolution was declared referred to the Committee on Resolutions. After which a long and rambling debate ensued, which was participated in by many of the delegates. Violent opposition was made, especially by delegates from Maryland and West Virginia, the former declaring that the sentiment of that resolution would prove to be a fire-brand in the Union party; the latter that it would damn the party to all eternity.

The debate was finally cut short by being declared out of order by the Chair.

Mr. Butz, of Virginia, then renewed his motion for the reception of the Northern delegates.

An amendment was offered for the appointment of a committee of five to wait upon the Northern delegates, and invite them to *their* seats in this body.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order, as the Northern delegates were not entitled to seats in the Convention.

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, moved an amendment, which was accepted and adopted, providing for the appointment of a Committee to wait upon the delegates from the Northern States, and confer with them upon arrangements for the delegations from the two sections to meet together in one body.

The Chair appointed the following as the committee:—

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri; Senator Willey, of West Virginia; Hon. N. B. Smithers, of Delaware; Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia; and Colonel Nunes, of Kentucky.

Senator Creswell, of Maryland, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Union party of the Southern States accepts in all its lengths and breadths the political platform offered to the nation, under the amendments to the Constitution, passed by our late wise, firm, and patriotic Congress, and oppose the addition of any further requirements for the immediate admission of our late rebellious brethren.

Amidst great cheering the resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Georgia delegation offered the following:—

Resolved, We forgive and forget the wrong of secession; we do not propose to make it meritorious; we propose to ignore it, but not to reward it; we propose to accept and reward the men who stand on their own merit, and not in the wrong of secession; we propose to admit into the delegation those who renounce in good faith the dogma of State sovereignty.

The resolution was referred.

The following was then offered and read:—

Resolved, That suffrage is a sacred privilege, not an inalienable right, and a privilege which should be conferred on none but the loyal and intelligent. Referred.

Mr. Hill, of Virginia, offered the following:—

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the action of Congress on the question of reconstruction, so far as it has gone, but that we desire on this occasion to express in the most unqualified manner our deep conviction that the only settlement of our National difficulties which can guarantee the stability of the Government and ensure protection to the liberties and rights of all men, must be based upon impartial manhood suffrage. Without it the Unionists of the South are a minority, and are at the mercy of traitors. With it they are a strong majority, and can enforce obedience to the laws. Every consideration of justice, expediency, and consistency with the principles upon which our Government was founded demands it; and we call upon the loyal North in their coming elections to instruct Congress when it shall meet again to add to the Constitution this last and most effective guarantee of the permanence of our republic.

Loud cheers greeted the reading of the last resolutions. Delegates from Louisiana, Alabama, and Virginia declared their States ratified it.

A delegate of Virginia said:—The minority, and that a large one, of the Virginia delegation stand on the platform adopted by the Reconstruction Committee in their report to Congress. (Cheers.)

The resolution was referred.

E. Hursland, of Louisiana, offered the following:—

Resolved, That we, as the representatives of the loyal people of the States lately in rebellion against the Government of the United States, demand of the President of the United States the publication of the testimony taken before the military commission appointed by Brevet Major-General Baird, commanding the Department of Louisiana, to examine into the cause of the massacre of loyal men in the city of New Orleans, on the 30th of July last, as well as the report made by said Commission, in order that the people of the United States may see the manner in which said massacre was resolved on, and deliberately executed by the reconstructed Rebels of the South. Referred.

The President:—I have a telegraphic despatch from the agent of the Associated Press which says:—

"A private despatch from Detroit says Grant and Farragut have arrived here, having left the excursion party."

Many rounds of cheers welcomed this unexpected announcement. The entire body of delegates rose to their feet, waved their hats, and gave three cheers each for General Grant and Admiral Farragut. The ovation of applause eclipsed all the previous demonstrations, though none of them were spiritless or subdued.

Pending a motion to adjourn, announcements were made that the delegates of all the Border States would meet at the Bingham House at 4 P. M.; also, that the Committee on Reconstruction would meet at the Continental Hotel, at Rooms 59 and 60, at 6 P. M.

At fifteen minutes of 2 o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the Committee on Resolutions held a meeting on the platform of the National Hall.

The resolutions given above, all of which were referred to the Committee, were taken up for consideration; and also the following series of preambles and resolutions, which were offered by Mr. Albert Griffin, of Alabama:—

Whereas, The loyal people, and the President of the United States, have by common consent assumed and admitted that the State Governments existing in the late rebellious States prior to their attempts at secession were destroyed by the treasonable conduct of the individuals controlling them; and

Whereas, The pretended State Governments now ruling in said States were organized by the directions and in accordance with the dictation of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and without the authority of any law passed by any law-making power whatever; and

Whereas, The said Johnson, in appointing Provisional Governors, and filling the Federal offices, deliberately chose men who had committed or aided and abetted treason, to the almost entire exclusion of those who had always been uncompromisingly loyal; and

Whereas, The spirit of submission, so universal at the close of the war, has, in consequence of the policy of the President, entirely disappeared, and been succeeded by a general determination—

1st. To continuously fan the flames of that hatred of the North and the General Government which so lately culminated in rebellion.

2d. By interfering with the business of the loyal whites, and individually persecuting and socially ostracizing them, to compel their voluntary exile.

3d. To prevent, as far as possible, the immigration into their midst of loyal men from the North, and to compel the departure of such as came in spite of their ill-will; and

4th. By means of class legislation infamous perversion of the laws, and a violent public sentiment, to keep the colored people as depressed as possible; and

Whereas, The evident and often avowed intention of the leaders, who thus strive to weaken the Union sentiment, and intensify the already too prevalent hatred of the General Government, is to accomplish by political means the result which the sword failed to secure—the independence of the late slaveholding States; and

Whereas, A large class do not hesitate, in furthering their objects, to commit the most horrid and revolting crimes, including robbery, mayhem, arson, perjury, and murder, often publicly boasting of the atrocities; and

Whereas, The respectable and religious classes, who profess to disapprove of such conduct, could easily protect the innocent and punish the guilty, if they had the *will*, but utterly refuse or fail so to do; and

Whereas, This lamentable state of affairs must of necessity continue so long as the men who brought such misery upon the land, and who ostentatiously avow that neither their hearts nor their views are changed, are allowed to retain power; and

Whereas, If the conquerors in the late war, after so complete a victory, which they could not have won without the help of the Southern loyalists of both races, shall, in the hour of their triumph, and with a full knowledge of the fate which awaits them, turn over their Southern brothers, bound hand and foot, into the hands of their fiend possessed enemies, they will have committed an act the cold-blooded baseness of which will be without a parallel in the history of the civilized world, and which will justly cause them to be looked upon with scorn and abhorrence by all honorable men, through all coming time; therefore

Resolved, That we beseech and implore the loyal masses of the North not to desert us in *our* extremity, but to vote at the approaching elections only for such candidates for Congress as can be fully trusted to make treason odious, and to watch closely and hold to a strict account the Executive, whose insane or treasonable conduct has already led to the murder or exile of so many good men, and to the reign of terror which now exists all over the South.

Resolved, That we distinctly and publicly charge upon Andrew Johnson the responsibility for the innumerable crimes which have already or may hereafter be committed in consequence of the revival of the spirit of secession; for he has sinned against light and knowledge, having been kept thoroughly informed of the acts, feelings, and designs of the disloyalists, by the true men who never ceased protesting earnestly and even piteously against his "policy."

Resolved, That it is barefaced hypocrisy for Andrew Johnson, whose brutal threats of indiscriminate hanging and confiscation caused the loyal people, when the assassins elected him President, to cry out as one man against his vindictiveness; who dictated to Constitutional Conventions what they should and should not incorporate into their organic law; who, after he had declared that Alabama was fully restored to her position in the Union, ordered the military to prevent a man from filling a judicial office to which he had been duly elected; who, after declaring that Louisiana was at peace and fully entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by any other State, and violently abused Congress for not agreeing with him, deposed her Governor, and ordered the military to side with the rioters and prevent the people from assembling in convention and passing upon the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress, and who in a thousand other instances has utterly disregarded law, common sense, and common decency, to pretend that his "policy" is prompted by high moral motives and a regard for the Constitution.

Resolved, That when the President and Secretary of the Treasury pretended that a sufficient number of competent loyal persons to fill the Federal offices, who could take the test oath, could not be found in the South, they make, what they must have known to be, false statements, inasmuch as the War and Navy Departments had lists of the names of thousands of men representing every locality in the South, whose loyalty, honesty, and competency would not be questioned; and inasmuch as large numbers of Southern Union soldiers, who had at first been selected to fill the offices, were afterwards discarded at the request of men who had voted to confiscate their property, and hang them if caught.

Resolved, That our lasting gratitude is due, and our hearty thanks hereby tendered, to the radicals in Congress for the noble stand they have taken in resisting the usurpation of the President, and refusing to admit the Rebel applicants for seats, that should only be filled by loyal men; and although we deeply regret that the duplicity of the President prevented the early adoption of a decided course, and are not prepared to endorse every act passed, yet we have always recognized and been encouraged by the exalted patriotism of those noble men; and we further declare our firm convictions that if Congress had admitted the Rebel applicants we would have been ere this murdered or driven from our homes.

Resolved, That we hereby proclaim our unqualified endorsement of the principles of the great Union Republican party of the nation, and desire to place ourselves in full accord with and be considered members of it, and to secure the ascendancy of its leading idea, a perpetual Union of States, securing equal rights and impartial justice to all men, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Resolved, That all persons who voluntarily took part in, or aided and abetted the Rebellion, forfeited all their political rights as citizens of the United States, which rights can only be restored to them in accordance with the provisions of a law yet to be passed by Congress, and until such a law shall be passed they are and should be considered and treated as aliens.

Resolved, That the pretended State Governments assuming to rule in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, having been organized without the authority or consent of Congress, and without the aid or consent of their loyal citizens, have no claim to our respect or obedience, and we call upon Congress to protect us from their illegal and tyrannical exactions.

Resolved, That as in the States above enumerated there are no lawful governments or officers of the law, and as Congress cannot, without stultifying itself, and betraying the loyal people, recognize the organizations alluded to, controlled as they are by aliens, we request and demand of the law-making power that it as speedily as possible, perfect and pass an act providing for the organization of legitimate governments in said States.

Resolved, That we deem it absolutely essential that the said act should embody the following ideas:—

First. Absolute equality before the law for all loyal people, without distinction of race or nationality.

Second. The exclusion from the polls of all persons who, by voluntarily taking part in or aiding and abetting the late Rebellion, lost their rights of citizenship, until such time as they shall be able to give satisfactory evidence of having accepted the situation in good faith.

Third. The organization and arming of a local force of loyal men in each of said States where the execution of the law may be opposed, or the rights of any portion of the citizens infringed, of sufficient strength to give ample protection to all.

Fourth. The entire expense of organizing and maintaining such force to be borne by that portion of the people who fail to accept the situation and unite with the authorities in maintaining order.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State represented in this Convention be appointed to prepare and present to Congress, at its next session, in the name of the loyal people of the South, a memorial embodying the foregoing requests.

Resolved, That a similar committee be appointed, to prepare and publish an address to the loyal people of the North, beseeching them to rescue us from the hands of our greatest enemy, Andrew Johnson, and his ex-Rebel associates and allies.

The Johnson Union Nominations.

LEGISLATURE.

District.		*District.*	
1.	No return.	7.	No return.
2.	W. S. Gregory.	8.	No return.
3.	Samuel Josephs.	9.	G. A. Quigley.
4.	No return.	15.	A. R. Schofield.
5.	W. B. Hood.	17.	Samuel Cox.
6.	Col. Peter Fritz, Jr.	18.	R. P. Dechert.

CONGRESS.

District.		*District.*	
1.	Samuel J. Randall.	3.	Charles Buckwalter.
2.	John Hume.	4.	John Welsh.

—The French journals announce the death, at Epernay, of the widow Cliquot, of champagne celebrity.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 4.

An Election Document.

James Antisell Riesdt, of the "Central Executive Committee of Irish Citizens, of Washington, District of Columbia," has issued a long address to the Irishmen of the country, urging them to rally to the support of the President's plan of restoration, for reasons set forth in the address.

The Riot Near Baltimore.

The magistrates investigating the riot at the Camp Meeting in Ann Arundel county, Maryland, have committed five negroes to Annapolis jail, and have issued warrants against some white men, charged with being concerned in the affair. There is no doubt the attack on the colored people was a premeditated affair.

A Conservative Republican.

J. J. Coombs, who holds a Government office, has tendered his resignation as a member of the Republican Union Executive Committee.

Respect of the Military for President Johnson.

General Hooker, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has issued an order directing officers and troops in that command to unite in paying respect to the President to-day, when he is expected to arrive at Detroit. The troops at Forts Wayne and Gratiot are ordered to report to the Chief Marshal at Detroit at 3 P. M.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 4.—The cholera has nearly disappeared from this city. Only 13 deaths have been reported since Saturday.

The storm on Saturday and Sunday nights did considerable damage throughout this section. Deer Creek and Mill Creek Valleys were completely inundated. Elk river bridge, on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, was carried away. Also two bridges on the Eaton and Hamilton road, and the Cincinnati and Big Sandy roads.

The packet *Revenue*, bound for Cincinnati, with 200 tons of iron, was sunk near Buena Vista, in the Ohio river, on Friday last. She was insured for $25,000. The cargo will probably be recovered. No lives were lost.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, September 4.—Several hundred leading Republicans in the Fifth District have presented a written request to General B. F. Butler to accept a nomination for Congress. The General consents, and says:—"The political opinions upon which I shall act have been very recently declared, so that it can hardly be necessary to recapitulate them here. They may be summed up in a very few words:—To all men justice and equality of rights, and equality of protection under the law; that the government be loyal men, and not of disloyal men; wherever there appears to be one anxious for political truth to lead, I shall follow."

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 109¼; Cumberland preferred, 46½; Michigan Southern, 83¾; New York Central, 102¼; Reading, 113¼; Missouri 6s, 78; Erie Railroad, 72¾; Galena and Chicago, 111; Treasury 7·30s, 107¼; U. S. 6s, 112¼; Western Union Telegraph Company, 53; ditto Russian Extension, 100. Gold, 146.

BALTIMORE, September 4.—Flour dull, with a downward tendency. Wheat heavy; red $3 65@2 88. Corn—Southern steady; Western heavy. Pork steady. Cut Meats inactive and heavy. Coffee—Rio scarce and firm. Seeds quiet; Timothy $4·75; Flaxseed $3 60. Whisky firm.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this location. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
9 3 tf President.

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Gardat & Co.'s
COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

INFORMATION WANTED OF LIEUTENANT EDWIN D. HAYNES, late of the 2d Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. Lieutenant Haynes was born in Pennsylvania, is of German descent, about 30 years old, about six feet high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair. He left Fredericksburg Va., on the 30th of April last, for Baltimore, to purchase lumber to build a house, since which time nothing has been heard from him. He married a Miss Martha Ann Freize, of Fredericksburg, Va., on January 30 1866.
Northern papers will confer a favor upon his wife by inserting the above notice.
MARTHA A. HAYNES,
9 1 3t Wife of Edwin D. Haynes.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, September 6.
For terms of freight, which will be taken at reasonable rates, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
9 3 3t No. 132 South WHARVES.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, and *permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 9 1 6t*

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS
EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
Made to order by EVANS, No. 230 SOUTH Street.
14 1mrp*

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT will return to the city and resume business September 1. Orders received as usual at MASON & CO.'S., No. 907 Chesnut street. 8 17 1m rp

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap, by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade, at
J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S,
8 1s 1m No. 51 S. FOURTH Street.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Downfall of the Napoleonic Rule and the Reconstruction of Europe—The Treaty of Fontainebleau and the Two Treaties of Paris—The Congress and the Treaty of Vienna.

The latest intelligence which reaches us from the theatre of war in Austria and Italy, leaves little doubt as to the ultimate result of a conflict which not only involves the vital interests of three monarchies, but also exercises the fears, and demands the solicitude, of all the powers of Europe. One fact, however, must impress itself upon every reflecting mind. Whatever may be the sequel of the passing struggle, parlor and closet politicians, if not the crowned heads themselves of the Old World, will have to alter the combinations of blue, green, red, and yellow-headed pins which, for the last fifty years, they have been shifting from this to that point in wild attempts to trace out the possible vicissitudes of the map of Europe.

Changes Impending Over Europe.

Since the ratification of the solemn compacts wh[i]ch settled the present limits of its various dom[i]nions, the insolent uprisings of some people, he[re] and there, may have, however vainly, attempte[d] to pluck down the milestones of arbitrary rul[e] and construct a new geography for themselves. Indeed, some of the crowned heads of Europe, tr[e]spassing the bounds intended to [illegible] the inor[d]inance of their ambition, and lim[illegible] [i]n even t[illegible]nded, within a few years, to calling [illegible] have b[illegible] sword the landmarks which Empire," [illegible] the [illegible] among themselves for the hew down wit[illegible] A[illegible]thority. For our immediate [illegible] they had agreed [illegible] an[illegible] jurisdiction of the[illegible] it reserved to witness diate days, however, w[illegible] original mechanists the spectacle of two of th[illegible] quarrelling over an unof engines of despotism q[illegible] [Au]stria, dark, forbid- [illegible] gloomy tomes lawful prey. As between A[illegible] seat of sci- ding, and stationary as one of [illegible] of enlighten- of Egypt, and Prussia, a renown[illegible] capital of go- ence, litters, and arts, and a centre [illegible] throne of ment and industry, our sympathies [illegible] weight astray. The main question, however, is [illegible] preference, but it is one of equity. We [illegible] have wished, therefore, in this momentous q[uestion], to find Prussia mailed in a more equitab[le] right than that which she has referred to the arbitrament of her seemingly resistless arms. We are free, therefore, in this inquiry, to protest that, so far as our views extend and the truth is concerned, we have no particular leaning to this or that prevailing cause. Hence, in no churlish spirit, we claim the privilege of that impartiality which once ruled the fight between bull and bear. With other views, and the more fairly, indeed, to judge of the merits of this quarrel, it is thought proper to look back some fifty years for the rights of the parties in immediate conflict. In contemplation of the radical changes impending over Europe, the mind naturally turns back to the more important stipulations which her masters devised to safeguard their possessions and maintain the equilibrium of their power. To assume the performance of such a task within the compass of these columns, requires, as any one familiar with the numerous treaties of the day will admit, much of the condensation, and to that much without one sacrifice of historical truth, or one suppression of material fact, we resort to the prosecution of our object. The treaty of Toplitz, of the 3d of October, 1813, running into a variety of minor considerations, may be said to have consummated the great alliance against France, and finally resulted in the treaties of 1814, extended and ratified by the acts of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th of June, 1815.

The Defeat of Napoleon.

A period of six months had scarcely elapsed after the ratification of this treaty, when the territory of France was tapped at all points by the combined forces of the rest of Europe. With inadequate means and varying success, the great Captain of the age, contending foot by foot, met the assailants until his wasted forces were driven under the walls of Paris, where, on the 30th of March, 1814, a battle of unsurpassed bloodiness closed with the surrender of the capital.

The Treaty of Fontainebleau.

Betrayed by some of the puppets that he had set up in royal state, abandoned by the very men on whose adulations he had placed so blind a reliance—in the great eclipse of his fortunes, and after the conservative Senate had decreed the lapse of his authority, and the legislative body sanctioned the decree—he determined at last to seek peace through a renunciation, for himself and his heirs, of the thrones of France and Italy. This proffer brought about the treaty of Fontainebleau, of the 11th of April, 1813, concluded by Metternich, Nesselrode, and Hardenberg in the names of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and by Ney, McDonald, and Caulaincourt in Napoleon's behalf.

This State paper involved a decree of forfeiture rather than a convention of peace. The proposition on which it was based had come forward from the Great Defeated himself, and, considering all the circumstances, the stipulations were not illiberal in their kind. True, that by the first article—*hinc illæ lachrymæ* of the nephew, the fanatical worshipper of his memory—Napoleon renounced for himself, his successors and descendants, as well as for each and every member of "his dynasty," every right of sovereignty and dominion, whether over the French empire, the kingdom of Italy, or any territory whatsoever.

This convention, and this alone, brought about by the decree of both Senate and Legislative body, and the consent and applications of the Emperor, constitutes the particular treaty for which the Louis Napoleon can afford to express a detestation which finds but a frail support in the authority of facts. The foster-child of the beneficence of Louis XVI—we are writing not as republicans opposed to Kaiser or King, but as summoners of past events—from whose bounty he derived the means of developing and arming his immense genius, a favorite son of the republic, such as it was, to which, not out of fidelity or love, but out of a far-reaching ambition, he sacrificed the debt of gratitude scored up against him in the registers of the old monarchy—an absolute Dictator under the mask of a popular Consul, which he wore just long enough to achieve his ultimate designs—Napoleon, by a succession of acts which severed him from the cause in defense of which he had started in life, had reached, through the mockery of an *ex post facto* popular approval, the position of a self-constituted and self-seeking arbiter of the destinies of the whole world, without conscience and without restraint. He had played for universal empire, and he lost the game. When the hour of settlement came, in signing away his lease of power he merely resigned rights and possessions which had been usurped, and which the legislative bodies decreed to be forfeited and to have lapsed.

We question, however, whether conditions less stringent could have been imposed on one who had but little claim in the forbearance of the victors. The second article of the treaty secured to the Emperor and the Empress the enjoyment of their title during life. The mother, the brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces were authorized to retain, wherever they might be, the title of princes of his family. The island of Elba, erected into a distinct principality, was allotted to him for life, in full ownership and sovereignty. On the books of the Treasury of France his name was credited for an annual revenue of $2 000,000 francs. The contracting parties bound themselves to enforce respect for the *flag* and territory of his island home. Out of the possessions which he surrendered there were reserves of lands and domains, yielding a net annual revenue of two other millions, assigned to the princes and princesses of his family. These were secured in all the property, real and personal, which they held at the time of forfeiture. The payment of the debts of his household was provided for by moneys from the public chest. A large allowance of funds was even made for distribution among those of his former retainers whom he might recommend for reward. Lastly, and among points of less importance, we find the assignment of a sloop-of-war to take him to his last dominion, with its appropriation to his use, control, and ownership.

The Treaty of Paris of 1814.

Two months after came the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, between Louis XVIII and his allies. Peace was declared among the contracting powers. France was hemmed within the limits which she had held on the 1st of January, 1792. Her boundaries were rectified, with the concession, however, of certain districts, so nicely adjusted that it enlarged her dominions to the extent of some 170,000 square yards, and her population to the amount of 450,000 inhabitants! The pen which drafted the treaty blotted out the monarchies that, in less than ten years, had grown up under the creative hands of the Conqueror, and docked off 15,360,000 souls from the jurisdiction of France—another not unfruitful source of detestation and tears! In the sequel of stipulations, Holland, with some increase of territory, was committed to the sovereignty of the House of Orange. This grant was accompanied by a condition that neither the title nor the sovereignty should in any case attach to any prince wearing, or called to wear, a foreign crown. By a provision, in which neither Louis XVIII nor France could now have any very material interest, it was stipulated in vague and undefined language that the States of Germany "are independent and united by a Federal bond." The independence of Switzerland was proclaimed, with the understanding that she should continue to manage her concerns under her own peculiar system of government. Italy, outside of the limits of territories claimed by Austria, and reverting to her authority, was composed of sovereign States.

Restitution—A General Amnesty.

The ground being thus forelaid for a more extended and explicit compact, the contracting parties proceeded to stipulate for a series of restitutions, from one strong-handed pillager to another, the like of which had not been witnessed since the treaty of Ryswick. France, England, Sweden, Norway, and Portugal disgorged what they had absorbed. This compact, the arch on which all other conventions subsequently rested, embodies a clause for which honor is due to the memory of Lord Cathcart, who, we believe, proposed it to his colleagues, or, at least, urged its acceptance. In order to allay all heart-burnings, and bury in oblivion the cruel dissensions which had rent asunder the political society in Europe, it provided and promised that no one, of what class or condition soever, should ever be molested or called in question fo[r] public acts, individual [opi]nions, or active participation during the c[on]vulsions of the time. Closing with this am[illegible] con[illegible] the parties which had lately been engaged nesty, [illegible]r agreed to accredit plenipotentiaries in the w[illegible] General at Vienna, for necessary in Congres[s] [illegible] complementary arrangements. details and [illegible]

The Congress of Vienna—A Brilliant Assembly—A New Basis for the Equilibrium in Europe.

The coalition had thus achieved its immediate object, which was proclaimed to be peace, while the means of confirming that peace were committed to the Congress of Vienna. At no period does the page of history in Europe exhibit such a gathering of statesmen intrusted with more solemn duties, whether we consider the millions of human beings concerned, the vastness of interests at stake, or the greatness of the consequences involved. In weight of matter and variety of questions, it was doing injustice to the sessions of Vienna to compare them with the deliberations of Utrecht, or even with those of Westphalia. Its discussions could not be confined to the mere mode of checking any future, disturbing action of some single power, which ambition might tempt to misuse its preponderance at a neighbor's expense and to his neighbor's detriment. The convulsions of battle had shaken Europe to its foundation-seats. Old monarchies had been sponged out and new ones, with strange rulers, erected in their stead. The Germanic constitution, the growth of bloody centuries and the master-work of European politics, had been swept away in the war-torrent that gushed out of the French Revolution. It was necessary, therefore, to reinstate upon new grounds the basis on which the equilibrium of Europe had rested from the days when the first check was given to the overgrown power of Charles the Fifth, and the first wedge driven into the system of feudalism, which ultimately crumbled under the pervading influences of that revolution. Next in order came the reconstruction of the Prussian monarchy, which had been dismembered in the shock of battle between the troops of the fourth coalition and the forces of Napoleon's armies. In this question were interwoven the destinies of Poland and of the kingdom of Saxony. The Netherlands, Switzerland, Bavaria, Italy, and Genoa demanded the nicest deliberations of the Congress. A number of topics of secondary importance came before the memorable Assembly, to which the victims of a quarter of a century of relentless wars came for redress of their wrongs. The conference of the plenipotentiaries resulted in a series of side treaties and specific conventions. Of those marked by a general interest, the essential clauses were afterwards grouped within the compass of a single act and placed under the perpetual—perpetual!—guarantee of the whole of Europe.

Princes and Statesmen Present.

On the 1st of October, 1814, two months later than the period assigned by the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May of that year, the Congress was inaugurated by the presence of the Emperors of Russia and Austria; of the Kings of Prussia, of Denmark, of Bavaria, and of Wurtemberg; of the Elector of Hesse and of the Grand Dukes of Baden and Saxe-Weimar. To its deliberations Europe had sent many of her statesmen of highest fame and subtlest minds. It may be not uninteresting, in this sketch, to recall some of the great names which, with the exception of Prince Talleyrand, were attached to a document which time has proved to have been, in the main, a record of diplomatic jugglery and hollow engagements. France, as deeply interested as any of the other parties, had selected Talleyrand—Talleyrand, *nomen et omen*, a name dating back 400 years in the annals of affluent mind, and an omen of baffling subtlety and snake-like lubricity in the twists and turns of diplomacy. The Duke of Dalberg, a nephew of the prudent Dalberg, who, faithful to Napoleon, had to the last presided in wisdom over the Confederacy of the Rhine. Latour du Pin, an astute diplomat who left France in disgust in the dark days of '93, to mourn the butchery of his Catholic sovereign, and nurse his faith in legitimacy in the neighborhood of the republican and Puritan town of Boston. Count, and subsequently Duke, de Noailles, Marshal de Moncy's elder son, whose brother holds a place in our history for services under Washington in our Revolutionary war. With a voice which, as powerful as that of Pitt, for years kept Europe under the influence of alternate doubts and fears, Austria spoke through Prince Metternich with the appendage of Baron Wessenberg—"a bouncing cracker to a comet's tail." Russia asserted her claims through Counts Rassumoffski, Stackelberg, and Nesselrode. England was impersonated by Lord Castlereagh, the Duke of Wellington, Lords Cathcart, Clancarty, and Stewart. Prussia committed her damaged interests to the shrewdness of Prince von Hardenberg and the statecraft of Karl Wilhelm Humboldt, who would have held a higher place on the roles of distinction but for the inconvenience of an overshadowing brother called Alexander von Humboldt. In the person of Cardinal Gonsalvi, an eminent prelate, Pope Pius the VIIth came in, with a sad catalogue of grievances, humiliations, and insults, amounting to martyrdom, to file his abated schedule of rights to the puny estates from which strong-handed robbers have been pertinaciously and successfully clipping for the three last three-quarters of a century. Bavaria, which, from the beginning of the ninth century, has played no mean, however secondary a part in the vicissitudes of European politics, delegated the Prince of Wrede and Count Rechberg—names that are symbols of craft and wisdom combined. Hanover—poor Hanover of 1866—which claims and has the claim allowed, to "a local habitation in Europe, so far back as the conquering days of the original Kaiser, half a century before the Christian era. Hanover, that now, like "Antonio" by "Shylock," "stands in the danger" of Prussia, was content to intrust her concerns to the ripe experience of the Count of Munster. Spain appointed Gomez Labrador, who, considering the slighter interests of his constituents, realized, as a hard worker, the meaning of his name, and brought to his work an amount of vigilance and ability which might have been not unfruitfully devoted to a more important cause. Portugal, the "neither flesh, fish, nor red herring" power of Europe, which, in mercantile supremacies, world-wide discoveries, and colonial conquests, had once looked down in contempt even on England's efforts of imitation, if not of rivalry, stepped into the Congress, in the persons of Palmella, Saldanha, and Lobo, huddling under the skirts of Wellington's military frock. Sweden, through Charles XIV, ex-Sergeant Bernadotte, sent Count Lowenhielm, no inferior specimen of an able and accomplished court parasite. The five great powers constituted themselves into a Directory Committee, with Prince de Metternich as its chairman.

Prussian, Polish, and Saxon Questions.

The first discussions turned on the Prussian, Polish, and Saxon questions. In the kingdom of Saxony, Prussia found the only possessions which, rounding off her territories, could secure to her the source of power that her position entitled her to wield. She was, however, compelled to yield in this leonine distribution of spoils, and, after much negotiation, signed the treaty of May 18, 1815, by which she retained Upper and Lower Lusatia, the right bank of the Elbe, and some districts in the North. The remnants of Saxony, Dresden, and Leipsic were alloted to Frederick Augustus, her King, who, in consideration of these grants to Prussia, escaped the penalty of his attachment to Napoleon, and saved his crown. The destinies of Poland, a much shorter work, were settled simultaneously with those of Saxony. The infamies consummated in 1796, in spite of Kosciusko's heroic efforts, were reasserted by the Congress. The Grand Duchy of Warsaw was reunited to the Russian empire. A portion of the country, with a population of some 900,000 souls, was dismembered and tacked to Prussia. A portion of Eastern Gallicia, which had been ceded to Russia, was, together with the territory of Wieliezka, restored to Austria; while, in the indulgence of a grim joke, the Congress declared the city of Cracow to be a free, neutral, and independent republic.

Sardinia.

A secret article in the Treaty of Paris of May, 1814, had annexed the territory of Genoa to the States of Sardinia. This question commended itself to the attention of the Congress in the opening of its sessions; but it was not resolved until the conclusion of the side treaty of the 20th May, 1815, between the rulers of Sardinia, France, Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia, as contracting parties. With this addition, the boundaries of the kingdom were settled, and nearly within the limits which it occupied before the 1st of January, 1792, and before the triumph of the republican armies under Bonaparte. The States which had theretofore constituted the Republic of Genoa, including the island of Capraia, were merged in the possessions of Sardinia, conferring upon its king the title of Duke of Genoa. The countries which had formerly been designated as Imperial fiefs, united with the Ligurian Republic, were also attached to the States of Sardinia.

Austria and Italy.

Pretermitting the stipulations touching Switzerland and those relative to the Old United Provinces, with which were closely connected the destinies of Belgium, which, in the event of a general conflict, is marked out as a future battle-field for France, this review brings us to the definition and settlement of the concerns of Italy by the Congress. It had passed on the rights of Poland and of Saxony. The reconstruction of Prussia, involving spoliations of territory, had been decreed with a touching unanimity of consent. The enlargements of Hanover, Sardinia, and Netherlands had been confirmed. The arbiters of Europe then admitted the principle that the three branches of the House of Austria should be reinstated in the Italian possessions, through earlier treaties at the beginning of the revolutionary struggle in France. Here, in connection with the Austro-Italian phase of the present war, it may be well to take a backward step. At a late banqueting, with the object, perhaps, of warding off some possible imputation against his administration, for failing to foresee what it might have done, Lord Russell expressed the opinion that it is but natural that Austria should resort to arms, "having, by a very *equivocal treaty* in the year 1798, obtained the government of Venetia." From the times of Cardinal Wolsey down to those of Lord John Russell, so tortuous and unfair have been the negotiations of England that, even in our days, British statesmen can find traces of their own unfairness and ambiguities in the plainest records of diplomacy. We are not aware of the existence of any treaty of 1798, equivocal or otherwise, that Austria can claim as a sanction for her authority over Venetia. With a very fair compend, however, of the collection of the treaties of Europe before us, we find that in consequence of a succession of victories, which carried Bonaparte within a hundred miles of Vienna, in the night of the 18th of October, 1797, at the village of Campo-Formio, Austria, treating for peace and for her hereditary possessions, ceded to France Belgium, Mentz, and Philipsburg, together with the Cisalpine Republic and Austrian Lombardy. The agreement divided the States of Venice, Corfou, Cephalonia. Hagia-Marra, Cherigo, and the depending islands, together with Albania, were ceded to France. Istria and Dalmatria, the Adriatic Islands, the city of Venice, and the States of the main land up to the Adige, the Farraro, and the Po, were allotted to Austria, so as to settle her dominion from the Gulf of the Adriatic to the banks of the Po. Than this, nothing can be more plain or unequivocal. The Congress, therefore, acting upon the protocol, assigned to the eldest branch of the House of Austria the ancient State of Venice, which, in exchange for the Netherlands, had been ceded to her by the treaty of Campo-Formio.

The Return of Napoleon from Elba.

As to the rest of Italy proper, the pretensions of Spain to the Duchy of Parma and those of Murat, rigorously sustained by Austria in claiming his kingdom of Naples—the price of his treachery—greatly disturbed the conferences of the Congress which had them in hand, when the intelligence of Napoleon's escape and of his landing at the Gulf of Inan on the first of March, 1815, swallowed up every minor interest in the means of averting the battle-storm howling about their half-completed fabric of arrangements. The claims of Spain and Naples were unceremoniously thrust aside to make way for their famous declaration of the powers of the 13th of March, 1815, which, proclaiming Napoleon an inveterate disturber of the peace of nations, and a civil and social outlaw, held to public retribution, pledged the contracting parties to the maintainance of the treaty of Paris of 1814, and the appliance of every effort and means to secure the tranquillity of Europe. A third source, the bitterest, perhaps, of the detestation rankling in the nephew's heart, was

The German Question.

In the meantime, formal conferences on the great question of the German Confederacy, opened between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and the other parties in interest, were closed on the 8th of June, ten days before Waterloo, by the signature of the Federal Compact, which, already mutilated in the revolutionary conflicts of 1848, is now given in tatters to the winds, before the rush of the late Prussian victories. To return, however, to the point from which we diverged, Napoleon was again in the field, and the imminence of peril had swayed the Congress into what we would call hasty resolutions, in spite of their thirteen informal and inconclusive conferences, from the 14th of October to the 16th of November, 1814. Enough that, on the day mentioned, the rights and obligations of Germany, as a future and lasting Confederacy, were solemnly defined.

The States bound themselves to defend the whole of Germany, as well as every individual Confederate State, from any and every attack. They bound themselves to a reciprocal guarantee of all their possessions, which the Union embraced. Upon a declaration of war by the Confederation, no member thereof could broach individual negotiations with the enemy, conclude an armistice, or agree for peace, without the expressed consent of the other Confederates. The members of the Confederation, specifically reserving to themselves the right of forming alliances, bound themselves, by an obligation, not to take any engagement which might work against the safety of the Confederation, or that of the individual States of which it is composed. In the closing act, the Confederate States solemnly bound themselves under no pretext to wage war against any of the members; not to refer their differences to the adjudication of arms, but to submit them to the deliberations and decisions of the Diet created September, 1815, which, laying down the organic law of the Confederation, established the rules which were to control their interior, military, and exterior relations and concerns. The special duty was assigned to the Diet to apply every mediation, or, failing these, to solve the matters by a final judgment. The case of Austria comes strictly under the provisions of the act of Confederation, and no one will attempt to deny that her action—for weal or woe to herself, for the destines of Germany, for the quit of Europe, and for the responsibilities of Prussia—was grounded upon what should have been a suggestion, at least, if not a judgment of the Diet.

The German Confederation.

It is scarcely necessary more pointedly to refer to the force and the tendencies of a compact with which every intelligent reader is conversant. To any one of them familiar with the duplicities which, at the time, characterized either the relations of States or the relations of individuals, it is needless to say that no more perfect treatise of hypocrisies, falsehoods, and lies could be written than that condensed from the compacts and treaties concluded on the 9th of June, 1815. Intended, so far as the "Empire" of Germany is concerned, to be "a perpetual Confederation of all her States," and framed as a bulwark against domestic feuds and foreign encroachments, they contained elements of dissolution, not foreseen, perhaps, by some of the framers, which the ambition of any one of the more powerful parties might work up into utter ruin of every guarantee. They committed the error, perhaps an intentional error in the previsions of some shrewder diplomat, of bringing here the secondary States, and there the still weaker ones, within contact of naturally repugnant interests. Hence there has not been one of the last fifty years in which the strong-handed have not been peculiarly intriguing and watching, not how to hold on to their Punic faith and maintain the hybrid compacts; but how, on the contrary, to throw dust in the eyes of the world and pervert its stipulations and guarantees to the detriment and ruin of their unfortunately impotent and imbecile associates. If a plot against the liberties of nationalities and populations which, in the scrutinies of God, are bound, sooner or later, to be free, it was an ingenious device of uncontrolled despots, exulting in the idea that they had overthrown the most formidable, because the most intelligent, the most heroic, and the most generous despot of them all. If an error, it was a most stupidly fruitful error, working to the hopes and ends of despotism, in reducing, to the authority of two overshadowing sovereignties, the puny and fragmentary resistance of twenty petty principalities and dukedoms. It was an illustration, so far as the superior powers were concerned, of the thrifty wisdom that would put the kite to watch the dove-cote and the wolf the sheep-fold. Of the value of such a promise neither Austria nor Prussia could be unaware.

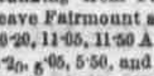
The Career of Prussia.

Of the two, however, Prussia must have been, as she really was, the more ardent in the career of encroachment. She was fully conscious of the inroads which the popular mind, in the revolution of 1848, had made into the heart of her power. The Diet, on which she could heretofore rely, though crippled by the grasp of her power, was still a thorn in her side, and an obstacle in her way. For the last eighteen years she had been sedulously working to bring her people to the wholesome restraints of that despotic power. Her own iniquities, wonderfully helped by the equally grasping ambition of Austria, and still more wonderfully subserved by the mad experiments of a successful political mountebank, seem, by the triumph of her arms, to have put her in a fair way of regaining the elements of absolute power which, shred by shred, were fast passing away from her; and, under the pressure of victorious armies, which, even at the risk of bankruptcy she keeps in the field, to give her the promise of riveting back upon the people of Germany the yoke which Austria had lately kept rather loosely fastened on their necks. The French, who will, from every indication, have a word to say in this matter and that, it may be in the principle of the fellow-feeling which begets kindness, have a very pregnant adage in point—*otes-toi de la, que je m'y mette*—get out of the way and let me come in, the vigorous Anglo-Saxon rendering of this piece of popular wisdom. Prussia, no doubt, after fifty years of trials and expectations, thinks that Austria should "get out of the way"—that she has been long enough sucking the substance of the people of Germany—and she has therefore reached the conclusion that it is her turn to "come in" and indulge in that particularly pleasant process of suction which feeds fat Kaisars and Kings and aristocrats at the expense of the very life-blood of the people. Who shall be the victorious sucker a short time will reveal.

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Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.
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The beautiful little steamers
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent Loan '71	$95 000 00
120,000	" " 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,585 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55 956 89; Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

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Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
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Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
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Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310 000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
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All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
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Annuities granted on favorable terms.
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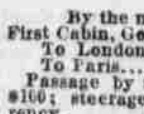
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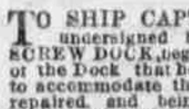
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
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Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
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LETTER FROM PARIS.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, August 21, 1866.

Short Reckonings Make Long Friends.

Prussia is now triumphant, and it is said has very serious intentions of swallowing up a good part of Germany, but does not dream of giving us an inch of territory, so as to re-establish the equilibrium compromised by her aggrandizement.

Monsieur Benedetti, our ambassador at Berlin, has been instructed to jog the memory of Herr von Bismark, who, when at Biarritz, held out such promises to the Emperor in the way of slight rectifications being allowed to France, on condition that she would do nothing to prevent the plan of the Prussian minister to bring Germany under Prussian rule. However, it seems likely that

The Short Memory of Bismark

will give rise to some unpleasant correspondence between the Courts of Berlin and the Tuileries. Both the King and his *fides achates* seem surprised, if not angry, at the "demand" of the Emperor of the French. They, however, feel that they are somewhat in a fix, and the last we heard from Berlin is that they have no objection to France taking a piece of either Belgium or the province of Luxembourg; but as for any cession of German territory, the thing is quite out of the question. The answer from Berlin has caused great displeasure at the Tuileries. However, as there is a universal desire that peace should be maintained until after the close of 1867, it is likely that we shall have to "bide our time."

What Europe Thinks of the Situation.

Europe in general would be delighted to see an ill feeling spring up between France and Prussia. England, especially, would be glad to see the Imperial Eagle pitted against the Black Eagle of Prussia. If we were to believe the English papers, it would seem that hostilities were on the eve of commencing between France and Prussia. I am glad to say that such is not the case, and that the *Moniteur* has once or twice assured us that the best understanding reigns between the Courts of the Tuileries and Berlin. What gives us the most uneasiness at the present moment is

The Mexican Nightmare;

for, let us look at this Mexican expedition as we may, it is very evident to all that it has turned out a complete failure—an expedition which has cost us thousands of men and millions of money; and of the latter we shall never see a sou again.

Her Majesty the Empress Charlotte

arrived a few days ago from Mexico, and is now a suppliant at the feet of the Emperor of the French, imploring him not to abandon her husband and herself in the hour of trial. It is the desire of her Imperial Majesty that the troops which were to return to Europe next year may be allowed to remain for some time longer in Mexico, and that the payment of the Mexican loan might be deferred. She at the same time requests that the command of the French troops may be given to some other General, as Marshal Bazaine cannot get on at all with the Emperor, and the bearing of the former is more that of a superior to an inferior. The young and courageous Empress has much to demand, but who can refuse a weeping woman? There is every reason to believe that the daughter of so clever a man as Leopold of Belgium will not plead her cause in vain.

One thing is certain, and that is that public opinion in France is very averse to any more men or money being sacrificed in the Mexican cause. Great importance is attached to our alliance with the United States, and the French people are ready to make every sacrifice compatible with their honor and dignity to keep up the good understanding between the two nations, which have ever been on the best of terms.

The Mexican question has been very much debated at St. Cloud, where the Emperor is at present staying. The Empress of Mexico has illchosen her time, as on arriving at Saint Nazaire she was informed of

The Illness of Napoleon III.

His Majesty has been so ill of late that he is obliged to keep his room.

Though different rumors have been circulating during the last few days respecting the indisposition of the Emperor, the truth is that his Majesty is suffering from a sharp attack of rheumatism, in consequence of a cold caught whilst taking the waters at Vichy. French papers are not allowed to say much about the illness of the Emperor, but the London *Times*, which is generally well informed, told us last night that Napoleon III had been suffering intensely since his return from Auvergne.

The indisposition of the Emperor did not, however, prevent the festivities of the 15th of August from taking place.

The Emperor's Fete, on the 15th,

this year, was not perhaps as brilliant as usual; because, 1st, The weather had been for some time past wet and chilly, which caused many to abandon the idea of visiting Paris, fearing that the day itself should prove unfavorable. 2d. The approaching exhibition induced many foreigners to defer coming to France until next year; and, 3d. The fear of the cholera contributed not a little to prevent our capital from being inundated with strangers, as is ordinarily the case. However, in spite of all fears, the day was warm and bright, and Paris presented a most gay and animated appearance.

At six o'clock in the morning the cannon at the Invalides announced that the national fete was commenced.

The houses were gaily decorated with tricolor flags, all the theatres gave gratuitous representations, which were attended by enormous crowds, and on the esplanade of the Invalides and at the Barriere du Trone, all sorts of sights were to be seen, such as climbing the greasy pole, petty theatres, mountebanks, etc. For the evening there was a general illumination and a grand display of fireworks at the Place du Couronne and on the Pont d'Austerlitz. The gardens of the Tuileries and the whole line of the Champs Elysees presented a most fairy-like appearance, being lit up with festoons of colored lamps, whilst the Arc de l'Etoile was illuminated by the electric light.

The Place de la Concorde, which, as all who have visited Paris are aware, is situated between the Tuileries and the Champs Elysees, was most beautifully decorated. In the centre, around the Obelisque de Luxon, was constructed an Egyptian building, which was lit up from top to bottom with jets of gas, and the splendid fountains on either side glittered in the midst of Bengal fires of every hue. It is many years since such a splendid illumination has been witnessed at Paris.

The Theatres.

A new piece has lately been produced at the Vaudeville by the celebrated George Sand, entitled

"Le Don Juan de Village."

It is, however, but a poor affair, and quite unworthy of the author of the *Marquis de Villemer*.

The new *Cirque du Prince Imperial* has at last been inaugurated. The building is immense, and capable of containing six thousand persons, and the director is doing his best to attract large crowds by the excellence of the artists he has engaged to perform in this theatre.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN PARIS.

THE FETE NAPOLEON—AN OVERCROWDED BRIDGE—MANY LIVES LOST.

The Napoleonic *fete* in Paris, on the 15th of August, was kept as a strict holiday, but was saddened by a dreadful disaster. At the conclusion of the display of fireworks on the Pont des Invalides, the crowd which had been standing watching them on both sides of the Seine began to break. A large number of persons who were on the left bank of the river made their way to the Pont de la Concorde, in order to cross to the right bank, at the moment when an equally large number of persons were about to pass in the opposite direction. The two crowds met in the middle of the bridge, and despite the utmost efforts of the sergents-de-ville, it soon became impossible to prevent a complete stoppage of all circulation either way. Every moment fresh arrivals kept pouring in, ignorant of what had taken place, until at last the pressure became so overwhelming that men, women, and children were forced down and trampled upon, some being killed and a large number severely injured. For a short time the scene is said to have been one of wild confusion and terror. One woman climbed over the parapet and ran along it in a kind of frenzy, which blinded her to the danger she was incurring. When the bridge became somewhat clear, it was found to be strewn with fragments of clothing which had been literally torn off the backs of the wearers in the desperate struggle that had taken place.

The wounded were at once conveyed to the Palace of the Corps Legislatif, close at hand, and the dead taken to the Morgue. The number of the former is stated to be very large, but no accurate information on the subject has been published. With regard to the latter, the *Avenir National* says that an eye-witness counted next day, at the Morgue, the bodies of eight women and one young man, who had been suffocated in the crowd. "While we write," adds the same paper, "thousands of persons, controlled by the police agents, form a line at the doors of the Morgue, and are waiting their turn to penetrate into the interior, and ascertain whether the relative or friend of whom they are in search is among the number of the victims." The *Temps* mentions a rumor, according to which the disorder that led to this terrible tragedy was occasioned, or at all events increased, by a gang of pickpockets, who profited by it to rifle the crowd in all directions, and who were arrested in large numbers.

An inquiry has been instituted by the Government, and the *Moniteur* contains the following particulars:—

"Eight persons were picked up; some were already suffocated, and the rest soon succumbed. Another was seriously wounded, and others more or less seriously, though without danger. The Minister of the Interior immediately repaired to the spot; the Prefect of Police also arrived. The victims had already been taken away and conveyed to the inner court of the Corps Legislatif, or to a neighboring chemist's; others had been admitted into the little canteen attached to the works in the angle of the quay. The Minister of the Interior remained until 2 o'clock in the morning at the scene of the disaster; saw that the necessary attention was given to the injured, and himself distributed assistance in the name of their Majesties. An hour afterwards the majority of the persons who had been attended to were able to reach their homes on foot; the others were immediately conveyed in carriages or on litters to their own dwellings, or to the nearest hospital. An inquiry has been ordered respecting the cause and the circumstances of this melancholy event, and in accordance with the wish of the Empress, the Prefect of Police has already been engaged in obtaining the names of the victims and information with regard to the position of their families, so as to relieve their misfortune."

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 45

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IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS
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MOSES NATHANS,
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WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
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Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

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Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 119 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
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S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

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And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

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We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866.

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·52 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6½ 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc. reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866

8 A. M. Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations.

3 P. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due at Cape May 7·00 P. M.

3·30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RETURNING TRAINS.

Leave Cape May at 8·00 A. M., mail, stopping at all Stations on C. M. & M. R. R., and Vineland, Glassboro, and Woodbury. Due 11·37 A. M.

Leave Bridgeton, 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.
Leave Millville 6·55 and 9·44 A. M. and —— P. M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent,
West Jersey, Salem, and Cape May, and Millville R. Rs.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·30 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·48, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1 60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30, P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00.

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	at 9·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 4·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

(Continued from the First Page.)

delegates should go away without expressing an opinion. He moved that a committee be formed of members from every State to draft resolutions. He trusted that the Union men of the North and South would come together in a Union Convention. We have to fight the battles of the Southern Union men. We have come here to act together.

W. D. Kelley.—All that Governor Morton has said as to the importance of coming together I approve. He made some witty remarks about outsiders. He proposed that the meeting adjourn, to follow the legitimate duties of the Convention. He moved that they adjourn to meet at the call of the President of the Convention.

Senator Grimes, of Iowa, not being present, General Vandeveer was named as Vice-President from Iowa.

Governor Curtin then put the resolution, that the meeting express their approbation of the proceedings of Congress. Carried by acclamation.

He then put the motion of Judge Kelley, that the meeting adjourn to meet at the call of the President. Carried.

General Wilson, of Massachusetts, then spoke.

By invitation of Governor Curtin, the Governors, and as Governors of States, meet at the League House.

The Chairman:—This Convention has adjourned to listen to the action of the Loyal Southern Convention, and he proposed to wait for their action, and to bid them God-speed in their action to secure the freedom of all. He proposed to open our ears to those who have been true to our country during the war, and to listen to their wrongs, and to the remedies they propose to correct the injustice heaped on them. Loud calls were then made for General Butler.

General Lane, of Indiana, then said:—Fellow-citizens, free men, "if any man attempts to tear down the American flag let him be shot on the spot"—that was our cry through the war. He said that the Rebels and Copperheads were engaged in doing so all through the war. We stand upon the grand utterances of the Declaration of Independence. There are peculiar circumstances attending our meeting. Speech is untrammelled. There is no man whose antecedents make it necessary to exclude him.

We have assembled to announce to the world freedom to all, free speech, and universal suffrage. He was a radical member of a radical Congress, and stands upon the platform of constitutional amendments; and if we stand firm, the very gates of hell cannot stand against us. He believes in universal suffrage, and said that a soldier who had fought for the Union should have as much, at least, as a reconstructed Rebel and unhung traitor. (Tremendous cheers.)

The trump of judgment should sound before the great Rebels be admitted to Congress. He advocated the repudiation of the Rebel debt. There is no one that cannot agree to that.

Another is that Congress should have power to carry out the laws of the States and Territories.

He came to say Indiana was more in earnest than ever in the good cause. The people will take care of the country. The press, the people, the clergy are faithful, but kind Providence has been good to us, and given us prosperity. We shall succeed. He said he should live to trample on the grave of every Rebel, although advanced in years.

General Chamberlain, of Maine. (Cheering.) He declared his pleasure to express his interest in the sentiment of the meeting. He wished to express his kind wishes to all who were gathered together to give their sympathies to the great cause.

MEETING OF NEW YORK DELEGATES.

A meeting of the delegates from New York assembled in the large assembly-room of the Union League, at 11 o'clock this morning. There were a number of distinguished men from all the States present.

Governor Curtin stated the purposes of the meeting.

Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, followed, expressing a hope to do something in union with the great Convention.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, said we must meet to help the Southern Unionists. He said that the Northern delegates should meet and help the Unionists from the South. He said we won't fight the battles of the South in the North.

He felt sad. Within a year and a half after the close of the war it is hard to realize the dreadful state of affairs. There are mutterings and rebellious utterances. He said that the Rebels were clamorous to be heard in Congress.

He said they wished to sit in Congress and carry out the principles they could not carry out in the field. The success of the loyal men in the South depends on the success of their friends in the North. If we lose they are exiled.

Only three weeks ago Rebels and their sympathizers embraced each other in this city. These Copperheads are so stained with treason, that there is no possibility of their being successful without Rebellion being endorsed. If we are not successful the soldiers fought in vain.

He expressed a hope that General Grant would not lean to the South. If we are not successful, it were better that we let the South go peaceably, without the war. He hoped in the justice and goodness of God, and by His aid we would triumph. (Three cheers for Governor Morton.)

General Walbridge, of New York—He said that when the standard of revolt was raised, no one stood firmer than Senator Chandler, of Michigan.

Senator Chandler rose, and said that he believed that no one present would deny the doctrine of total depravity as expressed by Johnson and Seward. (Groans and hisses.)

He said that never has this country been in such danger, but there is light ahead. The speeches of Andrew Johnson have satisfied the people that he is not for the Union.

He had too much faith in Providence to believe that He will abandon us in this dark hour. All obstacles will be removed. The great people will remove the great apostate.

Andrew Johnson has no right to a policy; he is but the Executive; but he has no right to do other than to advise Congress, who will adopt it or not, as they choose. If he executes the laws, well and good. If he does not he is a traitor, and we'll impeach him. (Tremendous cheering for several minutes.)

He believed there was a misapprehension in regard to the true issue. He said that Johnson is but a tool in the hands of the Rebels. There was not one in ten of the members from the South who was not elected upon the platform of the acknowledgment of the Southern and repudiation of the Northern debt.

One Union man said a Rebel General ran against him on the above principle. He said that the Southern Representatives from the Rebels wished to pay bounties to Southern soldiers. Alexander Stephens, an unwashed Rebel, he looked on as the worst of all. He accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Rebellion to carry the Union men out of the Union.

He sent his card to him as a brother Senator last winter. Stevens came on on invitation of the President. Nine-tenths of the so-called Congressmen from the South are unwashed Rebels. If they were not included the amendments could not be secured. They the Rebels, wanted a few Northern votes to carry out their measures.

Congress was a noble body, and they would try to corrupt it. Bribery was to be rampant. The Rebel debt is not known. It may be one, and it may be a thousand millions. They can make money as easy now as during the Rebellion. Bonds to the amount of millions will be offered. We are not safe for half an hour without passing the Constitutional amendments. Our debt to our country and our soldiers must be sacred.

I feel about the same about Seward that the man did who saw his apples roll down hill, and was asked why he did not swear. He replied, because he could not find words to do justice to the subject.

W. H. Seward would rather rule than ruin. He is at heart a traitor to the country.

He then read an extract of a speech delivered by Johnson.

Andrew Johnson once said:—"Treason is a crime, traitors shall be punished, and treason made odious."

He resumed reading from the *Gazette*. Much cheering, laughter, and many remarks were made during the reading, and he concluded with a perfect uproar of cheering, groans, laughter, etc., etc. (Three cheers were given for the paper.)

He resumed, that he had too much confidence in God's goodness to believe that He will suffer Andrew Johnson to allow the country to be destroyed. God never intended that we should have victory until we conformed to His laws. It took Israel forty years to be educated to enjoy the promised land. We should take years to educate the Rebels to a fitness to enjoy the country.

T. J. Daly, of Erie, New York, offered a resolution.

General Walbridge, of New York, spoke in eulogy of Lincoln, and said that there was no one on whom he leaned more than the present Governor of Illinois.

MEETING OF GOVERNORS AND EX-GOVERNORS.—At the suggestion of Governor Curtin, the Governors and ex-Governors of the several States who now happen to be in the city, met together at the Union League House, in private consultation on the affairs of the nation.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION.—The Convention assembled in the Court of Quarter Sessions at 10 o'clock this morning, when Henry M. Dechert was chosen temporary Chairman. In consequence of the rule prescribing that the Convention should meet at 2 o'clock (instead of 10 o'clock) they adjourned till that hour.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 4.—The National Convention of Segar Makers assembled here to-day, at 10 o'clock.

Milton Benson, the young man who was shot at the camp meeting last week, died last night.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, September 4, 1866.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was less doing. New 5-20s sold 109¼; and 7·30s at 106@107¼ for June and August; 99 was bid for 10-40s; 112 for old 5-20s; and 112 for 6s of 1881. State and City loans were unchanged; new City 6s sold at 99¾, and old do. at 95¼.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 132; 96½ was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 143 for Philadelphia; 98 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 58 for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66 for City; 41½ for Consolidation; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 64¾ for Union.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 33@34, closing at the latter rate, a decline of ¼; Reading at 56½, an advance of ¼; and Lehigh Valley at 65, no 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57¾ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 60 for Norristown; 58¼ for Minehill; 40 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do., and 32¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Germantown sold at 28. 46 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 53¾ for Chesnut and Walnut; 68 for West Philadelphia; 18¾ for Hestonville; and 27 for Girard College.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 60; 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36¾ for preferred do.; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145¾; 11 A. M., 145¾; 12 M., 146; 1 P. M., 146¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Catawissa preferred.....s5wn 32¾

FIRST BOARD

$150	U S 7·30s, Aug	107	200 sh Cata pf....lots 33
$500	do...small	107¼	100 sh do..... 33¼
$1550	do...June	106	100 sh do s30wn.. 33¾
$2000	do ...July	106	600 sh do...lots s5 33¾
$1000	Pa Wr Loan	102	100 sh do..... 33¾
$2900	Leh 6s, 84	92	205 sh Leh Val.....lots 65
$5000	do.	91¾	100 sh Ches Val. R.. 24
$1000	Pa R 1st mg 6s	101½	50 sh Mor Canal.... 84
$43·0	City 6s, n lots..	99¾	6 sh F and M Bk.. 132
200 sh	Lehigh Nav..	60	100 sh Swatara 1¼
100 sh	Reading..s5wn	56¼	100 sh German Pas R 28
50 sh	do.....	56¼	

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying	*Selling.*
American Gold			146	146¼
American Silver, 4s and 5s			137	
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	"	June, 1864	14¾	..
"	"	July, 1864	14¾	..
"	"	August, 1864	13¾	..
"	"	October, 1864	12¾	..
"	"	Dec., 1864	11¾	..
"	"	May, 1865	9¾	..
"	"	August, 1865	8¾	..
"	"	Sept., 1865	7¾	..
"	"	October, 1865	7¾	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, September 4.—The spiritless condition of the Flour Market noted for several days past still continues. There was no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly to supply immediate wants. Sales of superfine at $7·50@8·; old and new stock extras at $8@11; 400 bbls. common and fancy Northwestern extra family at $11@12·75; old and fresh ground Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $11@13·50; and fancy brands at $14@16. The last sales of Rye Flour was at $5·75 ₰ bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat Market; sales of common and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·70@2·85, and 1500 bush. Spring at $2·35@2·40; white is unchanged. Rye is quiet but steady at $1·15 for Pennsylvania. Corn is very dull; small sales of yellow at 92c. and Western mixed at 89@90c. Oats are scarce and in good request, with sales of 2,000 bush. new Southern at 50@51c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Cloverseed is in limited supply, and commands $6·50@7·50 ₰ 64 lbs. A small lot of Timothy sold at $4·25. Flaxseed is selling at $3·80.

Whisky is inactive, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·38, and Ohio at $2·40.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Cotton dull at 32@35c. Flour 10@20 cents lower; sales of 6000 bbls State, $8·20@10·25; Ohio, $8·20@12; Western, $8·10@9·20; Southern, $9·75@15·25. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; sales unimportant. Corn advanced 1 cent; sales of 50 000 bushels at 81@81½ cents. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $32·75. Whisky dull. Lard dull.

☞ H COMPANY, REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—The members will assemble at the Room No. 614 CHESNUT Street on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for Parade.
By order of the Marshal.
ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, Captain.
HARRY STEWART, O. S. 9 4 2t*

WINE, SUGAR, BUTTER,
AND OYSTER CRACKERS,
THE BEST IN THE CITY.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthsim) No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

ONLY BREAD FIT TO EAT.
What the Doctor said. One of the first Physicians of this city said to his patients:—"Use Aerated Bread. It's the only Bread fit to eat." We can give the name.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthsim) No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CROCKER'S TIP-TOP CRACKERS.
TRY THEM, and see if the truth of what is told in an advertisement.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
tuthsim) No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

GREAT CONVENTION.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT SPEED.

COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Negro-Suffrage Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Continued from our First Page.

When Mr. Speed, as permanent President, ascended the platform, the scene was one of wild and bewildering enthusiasm. The vast audience rose as one man, and with a prolonged shout and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs welcomed the ex-Minister of President Johnson as the presiding officer over their deliberations.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, and Hon. Mr. Hill, of Virginia, who escorted the Hon. Mr. Speed to the platform, were greeted with cheers.

Hon. Mr. Durant—I am requested by our President to call upon the gentlemen that have been named as Vice-Presidents now to take their seats as the Secretary reads the list.

Amidst great enthusiasm the gentlemen severally complied, being greeted with hearty applause.

President Speed then spoke as follows:—

Address of President Speed.

Gentlemen of the Convention, Loyal men of the Southern States here assembled.—I thank you most cordially for the compliment you have paid me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of this body. I feel that in selecting me for so honorable a position, you have overlooked the claims of those who are more worthy of and more competent to fill so distinguished a position.

I accept the post, however, and will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. It has been my good fortune, gentlemen, to be the unworthy recipient of honors under our Government; but I feel in my heart that the honor conferred on me this day by this Convention of voluntarily associated Southern men, devoted, as they are, to the welfare of their country and the advancement of freedom's cause, is the highest honor that I have yet received. (Applause.)

Though with some, perhaps, this may seem to be an unenviable position, yet I feel as you feel, that we are assembled here upon a grand, a momentous occasion, and at a time of great national moment. Why are we here? Why is it that so many of us have come from the far distant portions of the country? Why have we come thus entirely of our own accord and at our own expense, and not at the suggestion and dictation of those in power over us? Why is it, I ask, that we are here in this good old city of Philadelphia (applause), and, above all, I ask you how and why is it that when we did reach this hospitable city on yesterday, the loyal hearts of this loyal people were stirred, and they turned out almost by millions to greet us? Why this spectacle? Did they come out upon these streets simply to see men, frail men, who are to-day, and may not be to-morrow? It may be that they greeted us somewhat on our personal accounts, but mainly and chiefly because we were representatives of a great truth.

It was not to us as individuals, but to the principle we represent, that that welcome was tendered. It was because in our past lives we had shown devotion to principle, and because we were here for the purpose of renewing upon the altar of liberty, among these loyal people, our pledges and our purpose to stand by the principles upon which the Government is founded. (Applause.) I beg you, gentlemen, in the deliberations of this Convention, to bear this great fact in mind, and let it control your thoughts and actions.

Let your words be brief, clear, outspoken, but dignified and merciful. (Applause.) What principle is it, then, that we here represent? Why is it that we are here? Why is it that we received such an ovation upon our arrival? It is because the people of this great nation cannot be turned aside to the worship of false gods, and the repudiation of the everlasting truths which lie at the foundation of their Government.

[The speaker then alluded to the triumphs of our armies, and the assistance given them by that noble band of Southern patriots who stood by the Union under all circumstances.] Those men had now laid aside their uniforms and their military character, and had assembled to prepare for that other appeal which in this country is equally omnipotent with that of force—the appeal to the ballot-box, the regular, ordinary, and peaceful agency of the Government—for the purpose of accomplishing the remainder of the work. He continued:—The soldiers of our army, in common with all good men, wish never to see such a war again; but while earnestly desirous for peace, they wish to see a peace established upon principle—a firm, sure, and lasting peace. (Applause.) They wish to see the establishment of principles which, because of their truth, we believe to have their origin in the bosom of God himself, and of those principles the foremost is that of equal justice, equal rights, and equal security of every Northern man within the jurisdiction of the United States. (Great cheering, repeated again and again.) We Southern men, who have seen the practical workings of the great sin of slavery, know that it must eventually perish from the face of the earth (Applause.) We are here to declare that principle, and the country everywhere looks to us to sustain it.

Since the war of the Rebellion has passed into history a Convention has sat in this place, with which you and I could not agree.

I was glad to see it, however. Why was it here? In particular, because the great cry came up from the white men of the South, "my constitutional rights, and my natural rights, are denied me."

The great cry came up from the black men of the South, "My constitutional rights and my natural rights are denied me." (Cheers.)

This is a great complaint, a complaint founded, earnestly made, sincerely made on both sides. They are antagonistic, the one to the other. Which is right?

That is for this Convention to say. (Cheers.) Upon that question, if upon none other, as Southern men speaking out your minds (Cheers), speak the truth as you feel, speak the truth as you *know* it. (Cheers.) Speak the truth as you love peace, as you love permanent peace, as you hope to establish the foundations of this Government, so that our children, and our children's children shall enjoy a peace that we have not known. (Cheers.)

All these the Republican party pledged themselves should be extirpated. Oh you Southern men, in your houses of bondage, these cheering words then came to you with refreshing joy. (Cheers.) Here in that great city which first proclaimed liberty to the world; here where the Declaration of Independence was framed; here where the Constitution was adopted, we assemble to declare to the people of the United States, in God's name, fulfil their principles. (Cheers.)

There are, gentlemen of this Convention, other subjects, which, speaking for myself, I think you ought to take note of. I ask you, has not the Democratic party struck its colors to the Republican Union men, and repudiated their old bigotry.

In June, 1864, at the Convention that nominated Lincoln and Johnson, it was declared that slavery should be extirpated; not abolished, but rooted out, root and branch. (Cheers.) Mark the difference in words. What is it to *extirpate?* to destroy not merely slavery, but all the unrighteous incidents attending slavery. What are these? First, Unequal representation! Does not slavery remain so long as you say to a fellow-man he may not stand equal to you in a court of justice? (Cheers.)

I tell you unless we do this there can be no peace. Gentlemen, I said but a short time ago a national Convention was held in this city. It omitted to do much that was good, but its action was not unmixed with good. It merely recorded, in Quaker-like silence, an abject submission to the will of one man. (Cheers.)

That Convention did, at his command, what the loyal Congress of the United States refused to do. (Cheers.) Ay, and if we ever have a Congress in these United States that does act loyally and bravely refuse to be merely the recording secretary of the White House, American liberty is forever gone. It is for that reason alone, outside of the merits of the case, that they have stood up for the right. We honor them. (Cheers.)

Sorry as I am for the abject silence that must ever condemn them, yet their actions were not unmixed with good. We have had in this country a great party, quondam Democratic quondam Copperhead; to my mind that party has ever been encrusted with prejudice that kept out the light of day. Slavery was divine; it must not be questioned; it was a divine legacy! Men of this creed came up here, then, and constituted a great majority of that Convention. But one of their avowed principles was that slavery was forever abolished. (Cheers.)

It is said, Southern men, that every Southern State has abolished slavery. I now state to you that every one of those States, excepting, perhaps, North Carolina, has decreed in its Constitution, that "slavery has been abolished and may never be restored."

That language was carefully chosen, that when they were admitted into Congress they might demand compensation for the slaves freed not by themselves. ("That's so.") They have no claim to compensation. Let them pay back to the Government of the United States the vast debt it has incurred in subduing their Rebellion.

Then, fellow-citizens, we should declare that emancipated slaves are never to be paid for. (Cheers.) True, every Southern State has declared—forced to do it by direct command of the President—that the Rebel debt is to be repudiated, and never to be paid. But that can yet be repealed whenever desirable. Let it be written in our Constitution that this Rebel debt shall never be adopted by us or our posterity.

If they ask more than justice, deny their claims. If they ask that a man's vote in the South shall equal two white men's votes in the North, deny them. Give them justice, but no more. (Cheers.)

All I have to say is, gentlemen, do nothing from anger, hatred or ill-will, but do your work with purity and faith. That which comes from passion dies away; that which comes from mercy, and love, and justice is perpetual. Let love for mankind be your guide. Let it attend your every action, and thus pour burning fire into their hearts more than spite or ill-will ever could do.

I believe love for God and for man is the only rule of this world. I believe he who fulfils this, rebukes violence more than he could otherwise.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred on me, knowing that you will follow out your earnest deliberations orderly, I give you my thanks again for the honor conferred.

General Geary, the loyal candidate for the position of Governor of this State, Senator Wade, of Ohio, and General Butler, of Massachusetts, were, on motion, invited to take seats upon the stage. The name of Butler was received with the most uproarious cheers, and when he ascended the platform the enthusiasm was intense.

A resolution was then offered by a gentleman from Maryland, providing for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and Address, to consist of two members from each State, to be selected by the delegations, to whom should be referred, without debate, all resolutions declaratory of principles.

Considerable debate ensued at this point, one question discussed being the advisability of making the committee consist of one member from each State, instead of two.

The question of separate committees on resolutions and on the address was also discussed by several gentlemen.

It was also moved by Governor Hamilton, to omit from the resolution the words "without debate," which was warmly advocated by Judge Sherwood, of Texas, who feared that some matters might come before the committees which would slumber there and never come before the Convention.

The original motion was then modified by the mover, so that it should provide for two committees of one member from each State—one committee to have charge of the Resolutions, and the others of the Address.

General Rodgers then addressed the Convention, advocating the modification of the resolution, by omitting the words "without debate." He had seen the effects of gag law in the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Johnson for the Vice-Presidency, where gag law prevailed, and everything was done in haste, and where he had told gentlemen now present, that the party, by Johnson's nomination, had sold itself out, body and soul.

A motion was made to amend, by limiting debate in each case to twenty minutes.

The words "without debate" were then ordered to be stricken out, as moved by Governor Hamilton, after which the resolution was adopted.

On motion of the Hon. A. J. Fletcher, of Tennessee, the Convention ordered that its proceedings be regulated by the rules of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Judge Safford, of Alabama, presented a resolution, which provided that all delegates who arrive in the city hereafter be admitted to their seats at once, unless objected to by some delegate from their own State.

The motion was amended by providing that their credentials should first be submitted to the Committee on Credentials, in which form it finally prevailed.

A resolution was then offered inviting to seats on the platform such loyal Governors and Senators as were in the city.

It was moved to amend by inserting the names of Colonel William B. Thomas, late Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, Mayor McMichael, and Miss Anna E. Dickinson, who was seated in the audience.

While the resolution was being reduced to writing, the Secretary proceeded to call the roll of States for nominations on the Committee on Resolutions, which was finally constituted as follows:—

Committee on Resolutions.

Texas, Governor A. J. Hamilton; Louisiana, Hon. Thomas J. Durant; Tennessee, Hon. William B. Stokes; Virginia, Lysander Hill; West Virginia, A. N. Campbell; Georgia, Captain J. E. Bryant; Alabama, Albert Griffin; Kentucky, Dr. R. J. Breckinridge; Mississippi, James W. Field; Missouri, Governor Thomas C. Fletcher; Arkansas, General A. H. Rogers; North Carolina, Hon. A. H. Jones; Maryland, Charles C. Fulton; Delaware, Jacob Moore; Florida, Colonel C. B. Hart; District of Columbia, Dr. Boyd.

The roll of States was then called for the Committee on Address, with the following result:—

Committee on Address.

Texas, Hon. George W. Paschal; Louisiana, Hon. William S. Fish; Tennessee, Dr. A. W. Hawkins; Virginia, J. A. W. Hunnicutt; Western Virginia, John H. Atkinson; Georgia, H. W. Ashburn; Alabama, M. J. Stockdale; Kentucky, Dr. Thomas W. Goldstock; Mississippi, R. B. Sidney; Missouri, Hon. Samuel Knox; Arkansas, ——; North Carolina, Hon. Daniel R. Goodloe; Maryland, Hon. John A. J. Cresswell; Delaware, John A. Aldridge; Florida, Hon. Philip Frazer; District Columbia, A. D. C. Forney.

The President then read the following telegram which he had just received:—

To the President of the Loyalists in Convention assembled.—Cincinnati, September 3, 1866:—At an enthusiastic meeting of the Union citizens of Cincinnati, it was resolved that we send our heartfelt greetings to our brethren in Philadelphia assembled. (Loud cheers.)

Several communications of no general interest were then read, after which the resolution inviting certain distinguished persons to take seats upon the platform was passed.

Mr. Albert Griffin, of Alabama, moved that the roll of delegates be printed for the use of the members of the Convention. After being amended, by providing that the Post Office address of each delegate be added, the motion prevailed.

The President then read an invitation from the Union League of New York, requesting the presence, at a general mass meeting in New York city, of the members of the Convention at some time after the adjournment.

On motion, the invitation was accepted, and a committee of five appointed to respond to the invitation, and fix the time for the meeting.

The committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Governor Boreman, of West Virginia; Governor Hamilton, of Texas; Governor Boreman, of West Virginia; C. W. Butz, of Virginia; Judge Bond, of Maryland; and Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee.

On motion, it was then ordered that a committee of one from each State be appointed to prepare a statement of the condition in which the loyal men of the non-reconstructed States have been placed by Andrew Johnson's reconstruction policy.

The committee was appointed, as follows:—

Committee on Reconstruction.

Texas, James H. Bell; Louisiana, Hon. H. C. Warmouth; Georgia, C. T. Baylor; Alabama, Captain D. H. Bingham; Mississippi, R. O. Sydney; Arkansas, J. W. Bate; North Carolina, A. W. Fougeray; Florida, Colonel Hunt.

The letters which have been received by Captain B. H. Bingham, Secretary of the Committee, who issued the call for the Convention in relation to the condition of affairs in the South, were, on motion of Mr. Albert Griffin, of Alabama, referred to the above committee.

A motion was then made to invite the Hon. William D. Kelley to a seat on the platform, which was amended to include all the loyal members of the present Congress, and thus passed.

The Committees on Resolutions and Address were authorized to sit during the sessions of the Convention.

To be Continued in our Fifth Edition.

PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

General Grant and Admiral Farragut at Detroit, having Left the Excursion Party.

APPREHENDED RIOT AT CHICAGO.

BUFFALO, September 3.—A private despatch from Buffalo this morning says General Grant and Admiral Farragut are in Detroit, having left the Presidential party at Cleveland. They took the steamboat last night, and arrived in Detroit this morning.

The Buffalo *Express* of this morning has a special despatch from Chicago, which says that everything there points to a riot on the President's arrival.

The Chicago *Times* has a long leader to-day urging a riot; and in commenting on the action of the Board of Trade in not desiring to have their hall used for political speech-making, says:—"What they deem politics we cannot say; but it is, perhaps, our duty to say that the President will be protected in whatever he may say in the Board of Trade Hall, and elsewhere, so long as he should remain in Chicago." The article in question concludes with the remark that the friends of the President will hold possession of Chicago during his stay here.

New Crop Georgia Cotton.

BALTIMORE, September 4.—An arrival of new-crop cotton occurred here to-day by Messrs. George R. Gardner & Co., from Georgia. It is classed as strict middling, and is very fine in staple.

LETTER FROM SENATOR MORGAN.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 30.—Hon. Ira Harris, New York.—My Dear Sir:—I have had the honor to receive your favor of the 25th instant, forwarded to me from New York. I scarcely believe I shall be able to join you as suggested. As you propose going to Philadelphia, I feel confident you will, if necessary, give to the true and tried men from the South who assemble there assurances of sympathy and encouragement, and in such assurances I most cheerfully unite.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,
E. D. MORGAN.

THE INDIANS.

An Attack on Deer Creek Station—The Fort Destroyed and Telegraph Cut—Escape of the Operators—Radical Delegates Elected.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, September 3.—About fifty Indians commenced an attack on our Deer Creek Station, about ninety miles west of Laramie, on the Platte river, at the junction of the Old South Pass and the new Montana Powder River roads. The fort was destroyed and the telegraph line cut. This office, which was outside the fort, was uninjured. The operator and his assistant took to the hills and have not been found yet. The same party attacked a train of Mormon emigrants, a Wagon-Hound, and captured ninety head of stock, besides killing several head. At the Republican primary meeting, radical delegates were elected to the State Convention of the 5th.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—The delegates to the Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for county offices met this morning in Washington Hall, corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets. At 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order, and John Wharton, Esq., was chosen temporary chairman. Isaiah Butler and John Robbins were appointed temporary secretaries. Messrs. Thomas Gillespie, William Thompson, and S. H. Byrne were selected doorkeepers.

The Chair was informed that several gentlemen, not delegates, were in attendance; whereupon all such persons were requested to retire.

The divisions of the several wards were then called, and the delegates representing the same appeared at the Secretary's table and handed in their credentials.

This tedious task occupied the attention of the Convention for about an hour.

No contested seats were reported.

It was moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to eject from the room all who are not delegates. Agreed to.

The Chair suggested a committee of ten, and named delegates on that committee.

A motion being made to take a recess for an hour in order to allow the Secretaries time to make out an alphabetical list of the delegates, led to a general debate and for a time a scene of great confusion ensued. The motion, however, was voted down.

Mr. Lowry moved that the Convention go into a nomination for permanent officers. Agreed to.

For President—Philip Lowry, Jr., John Wharton, and Peter Armbruster were named.

Vice-Presidents—Charles L. Wolff, Samuel M. Hamilton, William Meeser, B. F. Jackson, F. F. Tully, and Joseph Nafley.

Secretaries—Isaiah H. Butler, John Robbins, Jr., Captain Charles Maguire, John McFadden, Jr., and Frank McBride.

Treasurer—Edward Riley, Christian Snyder, John G. Shock, Major Harvey, and Captain Morrin.

Messrs. Wright and Lewis were appointed Tellers, and the balloting for President was proceeded with.

Mr. Lowry received 115 votes, Mr. Wharton 90 and Mr. Armbruster 12. Mr. Lowry was therefore elected permanent presiding officer of the Convention.

On taking the Chair Mr. Lowry thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. He said he considered it a compliment to preside over loyal men, and such he knew the delegates to be. He hoped the deliberations of the Convention would be carried on with harmony, and he desired the hearty support of the delegates in his efforts to preserve order. Again thanking the delegates, the speaker announced that the Convention would proceed to perfect a permanent organization.

Charles L. Wolff and William F. Meeser were elected Vice-Presidents by acclamation.

Isaiah H. Butler, and John Robbins, Jr., were retained as Secretaries. Mr. John G. Shock was chosen Treasurer. The Doorkeepers were retained.

Messrs. Frederick W. Grayson, Chairman; W. H. Wright, John Harrar, George P. Boyer, W. F. Shieble, Frank Graham, Captain C. F. Maguire, Samuel Gillmore, and Michael J. Cassidy were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, after which the Convention took a recess for one hour, to reassemble at 2 o'clock.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 4

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$650	U S 5-20s, 65 reg	109¼	$2200 Sch Nav 6s 72.. 91
$1000	do	109¼	200 sh Cata pf....b30 34
$10000	do	109¼	100 sh do.....b30 33¾
$80·0	do	109¼	100 sh do..... 33¾
$1000	do	109¼	200 sh Ger Pas R b30 27¾
$1500	U S 7·30s Aug	107¼	100 sh Read..... 56·56
$3000	Phil 6s new..	99¾	500 sh do..... 56¾
$5000	do	99¾	100 sh do.....2d 56¾
$100	do.....old	96	2 sh Penn R..... 58
$500	do.....o a	96	100 sh Rest R ...b5. 18¾
$200	do.....old	95¾	100 sh Sch N pf....b5 33¾
$8·0	Pa 5s	95¾	200 sh do..... 33¾
$700	do	95¾	100 sh do.....b30 33¾
$3000	do	95¾	

SECOND BOARD

$600	U S 6s '62	112¼	100 sh Feed Dam.... 4
$2000	do 1862 reg	109	2 sh Penna R..... 57¾
$100	do....reg	109	30 sh N Central.... 46
$1000	U S 5-20s 65	109¼	200 sh Mahanoy Coal 2
$2000	City 6s new....	99¾	100 sh SchN pf..... 36¾
$850	U S 7·30s. June	105¼	200 sh McElheny.... 2
56 sh	Ph & E.....	33	

☞ "TO THE FRONT, ONCE MORE!"—EIGHTEENTH WARD.—The Loyal Citizens of the Eighteenth Ward are specially invited to assemble at their Headquarters, RICHMOND and MARLBOROUGH Streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half-past 6 o'clock, to proceed in a body to the Great Mass Meeting on Broad street.

Citizens having horses are invited to join the Cavalcade. By order of
JOHN A. FISHER,
9 4 2t* Chief Marshal

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE

TO

The Citizens of Philadelphia! Strangers from Abroad! ALL who are now sojourning with us! to whom a Cordial Welcome has been extended, are hereby informed that

EMINENT SPEAKERS

Have Been Engaged to Address You

AT

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET,

ALSO,

IN FRONT OF THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET,

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,

SEPTEMBER 4.

By Order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

CHARLES S. OGDEN,
1t SECRETARY.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

OPENING

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,

AND

FALL STOCK OF STRAW GOODS,

RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
FEATHERS,
9 3] FLOWERS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
POPULAR ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE
604 MARKET ST.
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·0
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3·00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 10 31 3m

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Being neatly fitted up, will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.
Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 2